

INSTITUTE FOR
RESEARCH IN
SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

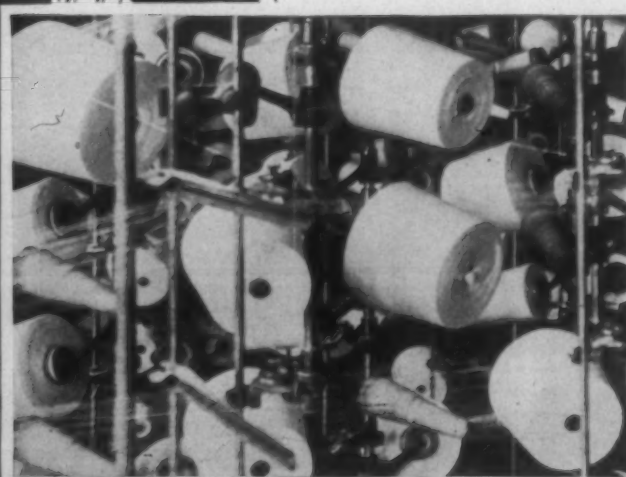
VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 17, 1931

No. 3



*For High Speed
Warping, too*



Use Condor Belts

fewer broken ends will result

Because Condor Belts deliver uniform power month after month, and require virtually no attention after a brief "running-in". A Condor work-out in your mill will prove this.

Condor Textyl Products are
OVER 50% COTTON

Condor

The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.
Executive Offices and Factories, Passaic, New Jersey

HIGH SPOTS IN CHEMICAL HISTORY

No. 1 of a series of advertisements tracing the development and uses of modern chemicals



AMMONIA



To Joseph Priestley belongs the distinction of establishing the fact that ammonia is composed of hydrogen and nitrogen.

IN 1774, Joseph Priestley, heating a mysterious looking substance over a fireplace, drove a protesting family from his humble cottage in Leeds, England. The biting, pungent fumes came from ammonia—a mixture of nitrogen and hydrogen which the chemist-minister had collected over mercury. More than one hundred and fifty years later the same colorless gas was to become one of the world's most useful commodities.

Today, the manufacture of synthetic ammonia together with improved methods for its transportation and handling, mark one of the greatest triumphs of chemical engineering. Thousands of tons of ammonia are used annually by the refrigeration industry. The use of ammonia for making nitric acid has effected exceptional economies in producing explosives, synthetic fabrics and other cellulose products. The manufacture of high nitrogen fertilizers from ammonia seems destined to render American agriculture independent of foreign sources of supply.

Anhydrous ammonia is used

to supply nitrous gases in manufacturing sulphuric acid...in nitriding steel, which is equivalent to case hardening...for neutralizing acids in oil refining...as a raw material in organic synthesis...as an important source

of hydrogen or nitrogen in welding operations.

One of the most important recent developments in the use of ammonia in combination with chlorine is in treating water supplies. Preammonia treatment of water prevents unpleasant tastes and odors, increases the efficiency of chlorine and is simple and economical to apply.

Constant improvements in manufacturing processes have given American anhydrous ammonia users the benefits of a most economical and most useful alkali—one of several circumstances that has speeded the progress of chemical engineering.

As one of the oldest producers of synthetic anhydrous ammonia in the United States, Mathieson is able to offer ammonia users the product quality and complete service available only where modern, economical methods of production and distribution prevail.

MATHIESON CHEMICALS

Great Structures Rest on Strong Foundations



Soda Ash...Caustic Soda...Bicarbonate of Soda...
HTH (Hypochlorite)...Liquid Chlorine...Bleaching Powder...
Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua...PURITE (Fused Soda Ash)

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS (Inc.)

250 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Philadelphia Chicago Providence Charlotte Cincinnati

Works: Niagara Falls, N. Y., Saltville, Va.

Warehouse stocks at all Distributing Centers

INSTITUTE FOR
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SCIENCE

decks cleared for the new
COTTON KINGS

Prepare the space in **your** mill so
that these modern, efficient looms
will work for you . . . not against you.



Cotton King looms being installed in Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS

LOOMS FOR COTTONS, SILKS, RAYONS, WOOLENS, CARPETS AND RUGS, BLANKETS, JACQUARD FABRICS, ASBESTOS, LINENS

Allentown, Paterson, Philadelphia WORCESTER - PROVIDENCE S. B. Alexander, So. Mgr., Charlotte

The HEDDLE for KNOBBY YARNS

Specially designed for the weaving of the popular fabrics made of knobby yarns.

Large eye, turned half way round permits the free passing of this irregular warp thread.

Eliminates all danger of chafing and obstruction.

Lower your costs with increased production by the use of this Special Heddle.

Send us a sample of what you are weaving and we will recommend the proper heddle.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

Main Office and Plant
1100 W. Allegheny Ave.
Philadelphia, Penna.

Southern Plant
Steel Heddle Building
621 E. McBee Ave.
Greenville, S.C.

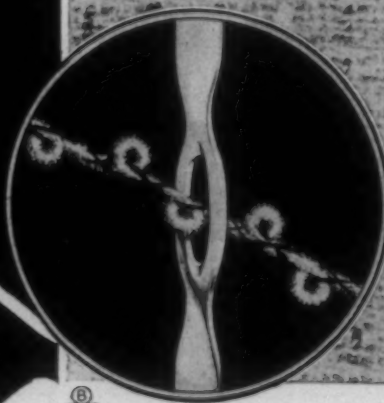
New England Office:

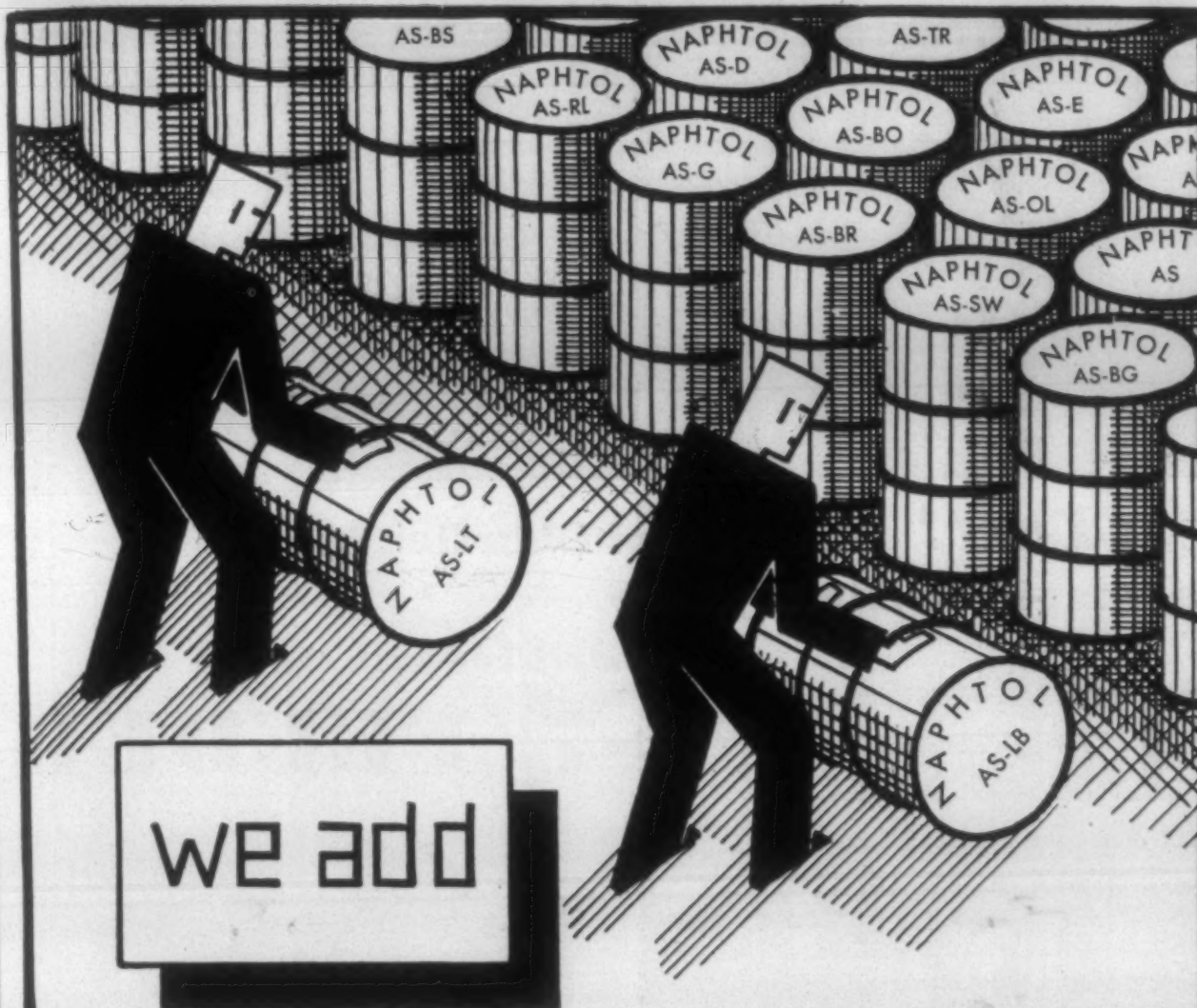
44 Franklin St.
Providence, R.I.

Foreign Offices:

Huddersfield, Eng.
Shanghai, China

Note in enlarged view how the rounded, glass-smooth eye, almost a half turn, permits free unobstructed passage of warp thread without chafing. Also note scientific crimping at top which prevents heddle turning on bar.





we add

TO THE WELL-KNOWN AND SO EXTENSIVELY USED
NAPHTOL A S SERIES

NAPHTOL AS-LT

producing shades extremely fast to light . . .

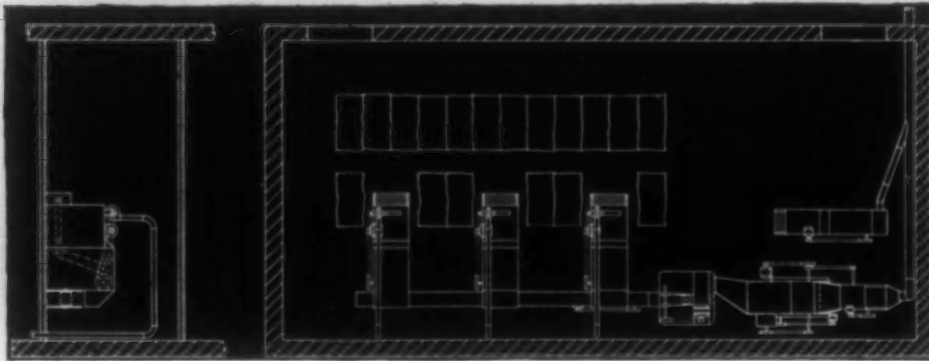
NAPHTOL AS-LB

yielding yellow brown to rich chestnut brown
shades of excellent fastness properties



GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

230 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.



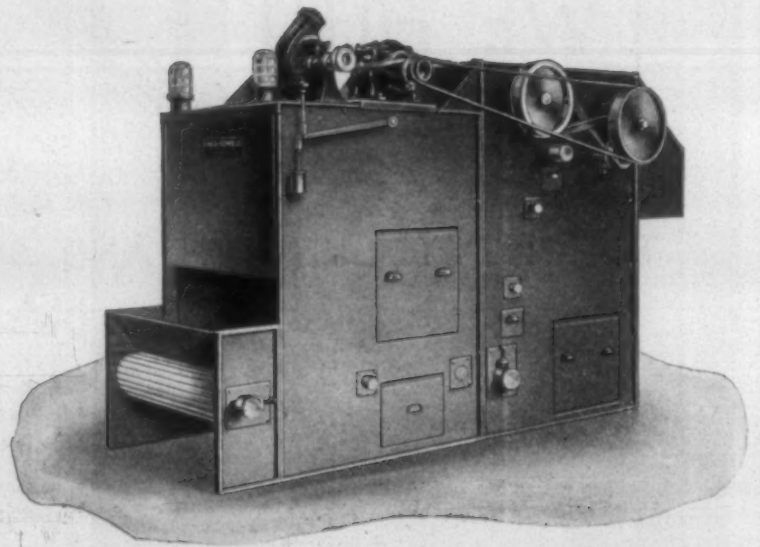
At Last! Mixing and Blending in a Dust-Free Atmosphere

Accomplished with the

F-7 FEEDER

THE large hopper is designed to remove all floating impurities—such as fine lint and dust—through the self-contained dust fan, whose exhaust is piped to the dust room. At the same time, the extra large combing roll, working in connection with the heavy spiked apron, opens the cotton thoroughly.

The plan illustrated is but one of many prepared by us to show the use of this new feeder. Other plans are illustrated in a new and very complete booklet which will be sent upon request from any of our offices.



SACO-LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY
147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Charlotte, N. C. • Spartanburg, S. C. • Atlanta, Georgia

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 41

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SEPTEMBER 17, 1931

No. 3

Merchants to Build Up Cotton Goods Stock

BELIEVING that the cotton textile mills in co-operation with their distributors in all sections of the United States now have an unparalleled opportunity to give powerful assistance to business and employment generally, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, communicated with some of the largest retail and wholesale merchants in the country to determine the possibility of stimulating a buying movement during the approaching fall and winter. Mr. Sloan telegraphed: "Today's prices cotton textiles based on lowest cotton prices in this century. Stocks of cotton goods at lowest point since latter part of 1927." He went on to remind these distributors of the far-reaching significance in increasing the demand for cotton goods. He stated: "With active co-operation of merchants in promptly anticipating their stock requirement this plan should develop into general business improvement with direct benefits to twelve million people who are dependent upon cotton growing and manufacturing. Resulting increased purchasing power of farm and mill communities is obvious."

Early responses to this message received at the Cotton-Textile Institute clearly indicate a recognition in many quarters of the unusual opportunities at this time for aggressive action.

They follow:

Bullock's, Los Angeles, Cal.

"We believe in the Institute's movement and are co-operating by building up cotton stocks as distributors can deliver merchandise. Advise manufacturers that we are preparing complete spring lines unusually early which will result in early spring business."

Bernard F. Gimbel, President, Gimbel Brothers, Inc., New York.

"We feel that the present prices of cotton goods are so low that we have placed orders for our requirements which we believe should be at least normal this fall. In the matter of yardage we have sold substantially more than last year and we are making plans for a continuation of this condition.

"It is reasonable to suppose that other distributors whose experience is similar to that of our company will, in the course of good business, place orders in the regular lines. Our stocks of merchandise in the cotton goods department are in a very healthy condition and in order to maintain our volume we are placing substantial orders.

"Our company is glad to co-operate with the Cotton-Textile Institute and you in your efforts to stimulate business in one of the great industries of the country."

T. A. Lamond, Carson Pirie Scott & Co., Chicago.

"We are in hearty accord with the recommendations contained in your wire and throughout the depression we have steadily maintained and will continue to carry complete stocks in every department. We can only build and retain a clientele through service, and we have endeavored to keep our customers supplied with a wide selection of up-to-date merchandise at all times.

"We sincerely hope your message will be received in a spirit of co-operation and find a ready response in a revival of buying."

T. B. Freeman, Vice-President, Scott Stores, Inc., Chicago.

"We have placed substantial orders for cotton goods for fall selling. Several items are being specially pushed for more sales. Be assured we will co-operate to the fullest possible extent."

R. J. Goerke, President, City Stores Co., Philadelphia.

"Very much in accord with your idea of stimulating buying of cotton textiles. We are prepared to buy large quantities as needed."

B. A. Rowe, President, The Grant Co., New York.

"Grant Company will be prepared purchase million dollars worth of cotton goods above our usual requirements for big promotion at end September providing manufacturers will present merchandise at prices enabling us to make event a success. Will you please inform your members so that they may present their offerings to our buyers if they care to."

A. Lincoln Filene, Chairman of the Board, Wm. Filene Sons' Co., Boston.

"Agree with you that distributors should co-operate in any movement to promote our cotton industry and am sure all good stores are willing and anxious to do so. Filenes do not sell yard goods but have welcomed and encouraged the recent increase in demand for garments of cotton and have stimulated it by carrying much larger stocks than usual."

Paul Quattlander, President, Hahn Department Stores, New York.

"We are going into our fall program with firm and vigorous promotion of wanted items including cotton goods and products fabricated of cotton having full confidence that if we give the people what they want at the right price we can exceed last years figures. We do not intend to let any stocks be depleted it is our intention to

(Continued on Page 26)

Practical Textile Designing

BY THOMAS NELSON

Dean of The Textile School N. C. State College

This is one of a series of articles on designing by Dean Nelson, a recognized authority on the subject. The articles are extremely practical and will be found particularly helpful by the younger men who are just beginning to study designing. The next article will appear next week.—Editor.

CURVED TWILLS

These twills are constructed from 45 degree twills as a basis. This is accomplished by arranging the threads in various degree twills, that is by arranging 45 degree twills with steep or reclining twills according to the curve that is required. Any twill weave can be used as a basis, but the same twill must be used through the complete design. These twills are often used to form stripes in fancy cotton cloths. If the threads for curved twill are made with mercerized yarns a good effect is obtained. The mercerized thread can be set alternately with an ordinary thread, the ordinary thread weaving plain, or the stripe can be made entirely by the curved twill.

The following designs will clearly illustrate the principle of constructing these twills.

Fig. 156 illustrates the foundation weave $\begin{smallmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 2 \end{smallmatrix}$ twill.

Fig. 157 illustrates the curved twill design.

Fig. 158 illustrates the drawing in draft, which is a combination of 45 degree and 63 degree twills.

Fig. 159 illustrates a curved twill design with drawing in draft, using the $\begin{smallmatrix} 3 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 \end{smallmatrix}$ twill.

Fig. 160 illustrates a shirtwaist fabric having a curved twill arranged in stripe form. The weave used in the strips is the regular $\begin{smallmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{smallmatrix}$ twill arranged in different degrees to give the curve. Mercerized yarns are used for

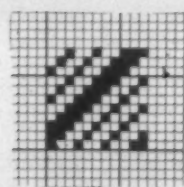


Fig 156

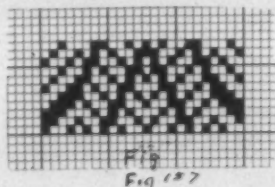


Fig 157

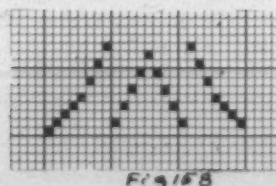


Fig 158

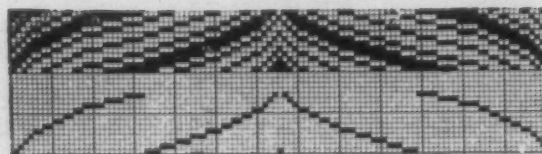


Figure 159

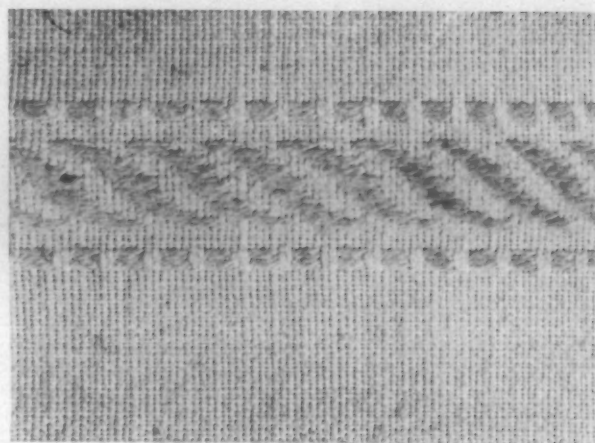


Figure 160

the stripe, with a single thread weaving plain between every two threads. The design for the stripe is illustrated at Fig. 161, also the drawing in draft and reed plan.

FANCY TWILLS

These weaves are a combination of heavy twill lines and other small weaves such as basket weaves, rib weaves, broken twills, etc. The object aimed at is to produce diagonal lines with a fancy effect running between the diagonals. These weaves are used extensively in white dress goods and shirt waistings combined with mercerized satin stripes, tape stripes, etc. Figures 162 to 165 illustrate different examples of these weaves.

To produce these effects proceed as follows: First, decide on the number of threads and picks required for the design. Second, insert a twill weave—generally a heavy twill line—in the number of threads and picks decided upon. Third, insert a fancy weave between the twill weave. This fancy weave must repeat itself on the

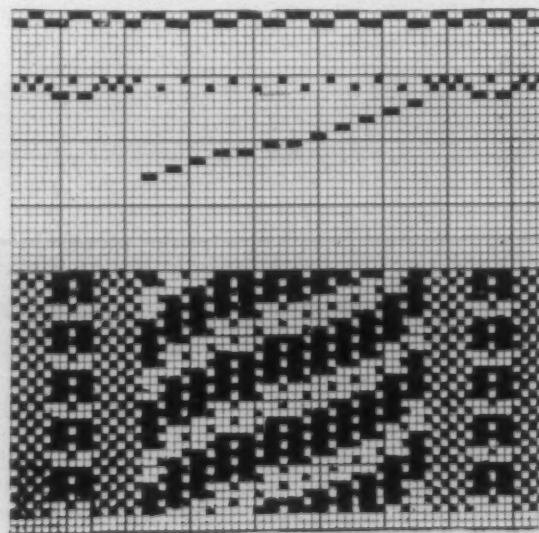


Figure 161

number of threads and picks used for the twill. If the twill weave and figure does not repeat on the same number of picks, the design must be continued until a full repeat of the two is obtained. Fourth, to determine when the small fancy effect and the twill weave is complete: Count the number of threads in the fancy effect diagonally and if the number is a factor of the twill weave, one repeat of the twill weave will be a full repeat

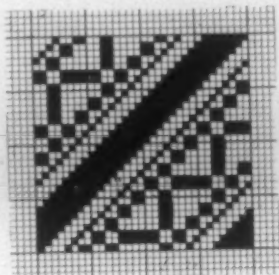


Fig 162

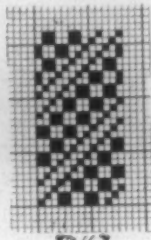


Fig 163

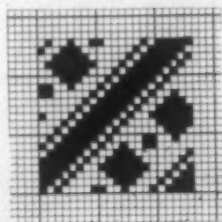


Fig 164

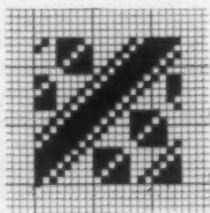


Fig 165

of the pattern.

Example—Suppose a twill weave to be complete on 32x32 threads and picks. The fancy effect complete on 8 threads counted diagonally. Four repeats of the fancy effect will be required to one repeat of the twill weave to complete the pattern. This is illustrated at Fig. 162.

Take another example. Suppose a twill weave to be made, complete on 13x13 threads and picks. The fancy effect complete on 2 threads. Two repeats of the twill and thirteen repeats of the fancy effect will be required to make a complete repeat of the pattern. This is illustrated at Fig. 163.

Figs. 164 and 165 illustrate fancy twill designs.

Fig. 166 illustrates a shirtwaist fabric constructed from fancy twill stripe and a rib weave. Fig. 167 illustrates the design for the fancy twill stripe.

CORKSCREW TWILLS

These twills are used in the manufacture of worsted
(Continued on Page 29)

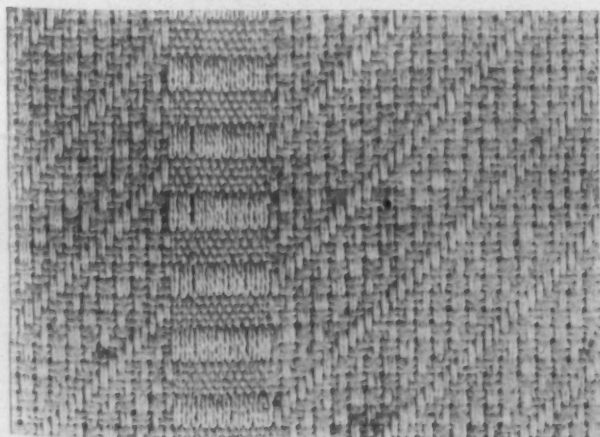
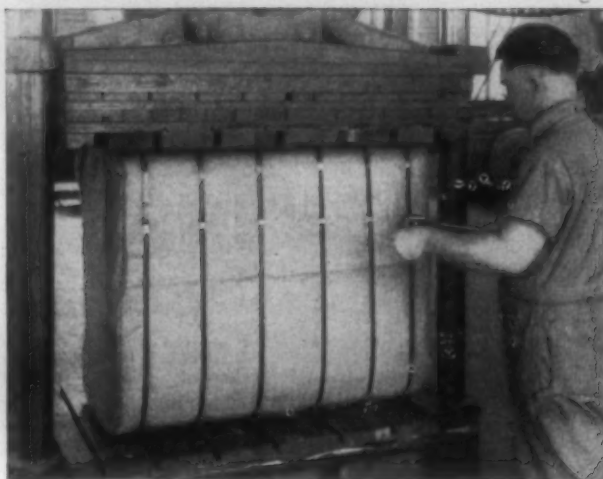


Figure 166



Why the Stanley EVERSAFE Bale Tie System?

Because—it's better. No empty statement, that—it's backed by 88 years of producing the best material for the work to be done. And *why* better?

1. Stanley EVERSAFE Bale Ties are made of Stanley Steel, of a uniform gauge and tensile strength to insure the greatest efficiency.
2. Stanley DS Seals form on the Ties much stronger joints than any other similar seals.
3. Stanley EVERSAFE Ties "Coiled Double" save just half the time in uncoiling and measuring.
4. Round Safety Edges and Ends on Stanley EVERSAFE make for faster work—no cuts or scratches to slow up workmen.
5. The Satin Finish on Stanley EVERSAFE gives you smooth, clean ties to work with.

Here is sufficient evidence to warrant your investigation

THE STANLEY WORKS
New Britain, Conn.

Atlanta Office:

The Stanley Works Sales Co.
552 Murphy Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

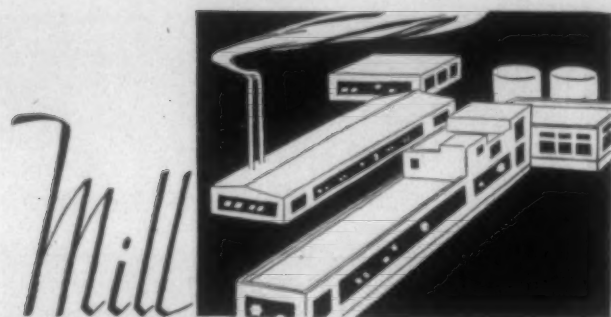
Carolinas Representative:

Horace E. Black
P. O. Box 424 Charlotte, N. C.

Many minor cuts, digs and scratches, generally unreported, slow up tying operations. Round Safety Edges and Ends on Stanley Eversafe Ties prevent such injuries and speed up operations.

Your Firm's Name, Trade Name, Trade Mark, Slogan, Warnings and Special Designs can be had printed continuously on Stanley Colorgraph Ties.

Stanley EVERSAFE
Bale Ties and Seals



REPORTS UTSMAN SAVES \$1250 YEARLY



The Worcester Silk Mills Corporation, of Worcester, Mass., cleans about 18,000 quills per day with its single head Utsman Quill Cleaner.

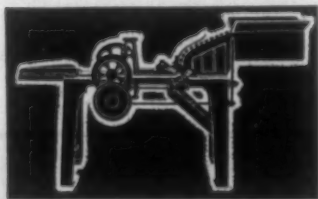
The material is silk, the bobbins are enameled and the filling is conditioned—three facts that make cleaning difficult.

However, the Corporation not only reports satisfactory cleaning but an actual annual saving in labor cost of \$1250.00 effected by its Utsman.

A series of remarkable reports, made by a number of mills on the savings resulting from the operation of Utsman Quill Cleaners, have been put into loose-leaf book form.

Any mill executive interested in reducing quill cleaning costs will be sent a

complimentary copy. Ask for "Utsman Facts."



Write for your copy today.

THE TERRELL MACHINE CO. INC.
CHARLOTTE · N. C.

General Supply Co., Danielson, Conn., Representatives for N. Y., N. J., Pa., New England States and Canada.

Comer Discusses Cotton Situation

IN an address at Farmers' Day at Jasper, Ala., Donald president of the Avondale Mills, discussed the cotton situation. His remarks, in part follows:

When the farmer's dollars are few, everybody's sharings are slimmer.

The 1930 census shows that in our Southern States 64 per cent of us live in the country and 36 per cent in town. It is nearly the reverse in the rest of the United States, viz., 64 per cent urban and 36 per cent rural.

With the prospect that your cotton this year will bring \$25,000,000 less than you had hoped and that therefore you will have \$25,000,000 less to spend, disturbs you, you will also understand that this is quite disturbing to those of us in the towns—the banker, the doctor, the teacher, the lawyer, the merchant, to industry and the industrial worker, who expected to make your shoes, clothes, household furnishings, etc., and to the railroads who expected to fetch and carry for you. Can you wonder that we all express concern? Let me also state that I am sure that in proportion to numbers, there are just as many successful farmers as there are successful men in all the other businesses and professions, and just as few failures.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has just published a chart showing the average length of cotton, in the years twenty-eight and twenty-nine. Alabama is at the bottom of the States with her entire crop averaging below seven-eighths of an inch, South Carolina is ahead of Texas, North Carolina, Virginia, Oklahoma, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. You understand that seven-eighths inch is the standard length for American cotton.

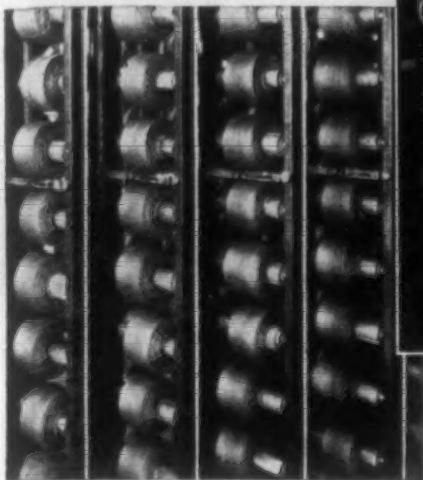
This authority also states that the average pounds per acre in South Carolina in 1930 was 227 pounds, in Alabama 188 pounds.

This authority also states that the per cent of cotton above seven-eighths inch in South Carolina in 1928 was thirty-three per cent; in 1930 forty-eight per cent; in Alabama in 1928, eight per cent, in 1930, five and one-half per cent. I have the price list of the Cotton Co-operative Association showing their penalties for staple under seven-eighths inch, for thirteen-sixteenths \$4.25 per bale penalty—for three-fourths inch \$8.00 per bale penalty. Mr. David R. Coker, of the Pedigree Seed Company, of Hartsville, S. C., says: "Scrub seed and scrub live stock cause lots of our trouble." Mr. Hugh McRae, of Wilmington, N. C., wrote Mr. Coker: "I feel that seeds developed by your company used as standards on my farms are really the underpinnings of our present success. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Coker decided that he would raise cotton seed and sell the lint as a by-product. He has largely been the cause for lifting South Carolina into a position where over half her crop brings a premium price. He began by selecting full grown bolls from his healthiest, most prolific stalks for seed; such a start is in the reach of us all.

E. L. Creekmore, general manager of the American Cotton Co-operative Association, in April said: "One of the prime factors in the decreased consumption of American cotton is the continued deterioration of the quality of American cotton and the improved quality of foreign growths." Because of this fact experimental stations have been established all over the South, and I am sure

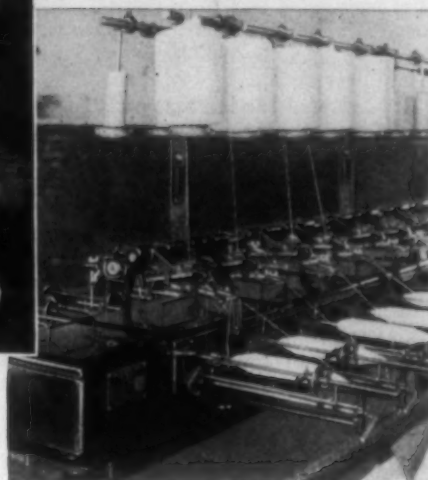
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Franklin packages delivering by rotation from a creel, 40/1 yarn.



Franklin packages delivering over end from a high speed creel at 300 yards a minute, 40/1 yarn.

Franklin packages delivering over end on a No. 90 Universal filling winder. They will deliver equally well from below the spindles.



FOR WARP · OR FILLING

THE FRANKLIN PACKAGE IS AN EXCELLENT SUPPLY

For rotating in a creel, the Franklin package is equipped with a wooden skewer which prevents the package from rubbing against the sides of the creel and eliminates chatter on the spindles. This and the fact that the package, when equipped with a skewer, is about the same weight as a spool of yarn, produces warps of even tension, even when pattern warps are required.

The Franklin package is also an excellent overend supply, either in a high speed creel or on a No. 90 Universal filling winder. 40/1 and 50/1 yarns are regularly run overend from Franklin packages in a high speed creel at 300 yards a minute and on a No. 90 Universal winder at 250 yards a minute. Delivery near the spring tube without waste is assured by the use of a special ball top skewer.

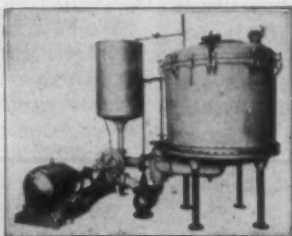
Experience has proved that, for both warp and filling, the Franklin package is a much better supply than a $\frac{5}{8}$ " rigid

PURCHASE
ON
PERFORMANCE

tube package. In addition to the advantages already mentioned, the yarn does not sluff off down near the tube, when delivering overend.

Franklin Process package dyeing machines do not have to depend upon their performance in the dye house, alone to establish their superiority. Their record of economy in the mill, as regards handling cost of the dyed yarn, is also unequalled.

The numerous points of Franklin Process superiority are fully explained in our booklet, "Franklin Process Package Dyeing Machines". Write for a copy on your business stationery.



FRANKLIN PROCESS COMPANY

Manufacturers of Package Yarn Dyeing Machines, Jackspool Dyeing Machines, Worsted Top Dyeing Machines, Wool and Cotton Raw Stock Dyeing Machines and Silk Soaking Machines. Also Custom Yarn Dyers.

Providence, Philadelphia, Greenville,
S. C., Chattanooga, Tenn.

FRANKLIN PROCESS

.. PACKAGE DYEING MACHINES ..

The Cotton Situation

BY C. T. REVERE

Munds & Winslow

IN view of the increase of 101,000 bales in the Bureau forecast placing the probable yield at 15,685,000 bales the cotton trade is likely to regard the crop issue as practically settled. If the Crop Reporting Board sustains the record it has made in the last two years, the probability of a substantial variation from the September forecast is decidedly remote.

Trade interest, therefore, will be diverted to other phases of the situation, and at the moment the flood of proposals emanating from political sources will occupy the center of the stage. Unfortunately these panaceas serve only to confuse the situation and eventually will react unfavorably on their supposed beneficiaries.

Some day a wise philanthropist may come to the fore and offer a handsome prize to the individual who can point out one piece of legislation in behalf of the farmer or any other producer that has not had a boomerang effect upon the class it was proposed to help. It would be interesting if some Progressive or Liberal would point out one case where the economic result has not been destructive. Most assuredly every bit of legislation relating to cotton has worked to the disadvantage of the farmer.

We think it possible to dismiss the entire category of legislative acts designed to aid the cotton grower in this distressing period as so much folderol. No statutory enactment can nullify or even mitigate the operation of natural law. We do not need special sessions of legislatures to compel a reduction of acreage. The producers are perfectly capable of meeting that crisis themselves. If they are permitted to work out their problems without political interference, their own common sense will dictate their marketing policies and their attitude toward acreage reduction. Already there are plenty of signs that the South appreciates the value of its product and that it does not need a vote-seeking politician to emphasize its merits. Along this line we quote the following extract from a letter written by a valued Southern correspondent:

"The farmer is in a peculiar condition in that he can not pay his debts, but he has plenty to eat for both family and stock. This makes him independent of the merchant or banker. Should they act in harmony with the farmer and get a good percentage to agree to a very large reduction of cotton acreage, the farmer can make the next crop without aid and with his present crop unsold, public opinion will force most of them to live up to the agreement. The few that do not live up to it will finally do so on account of friendly advice given in the dark hours of the night.

"Our talks with bankers and merchants lead us to believe that they will render every aid possible to the farmer. As one of our leading bankers put it to us, he is going to do everything that the Federal Reserve will let him as long as he owes them. After paying them off, he will do all that the size of his bank will let him. The merchants are going to do all that their bank will permit, and the banker-takes same position with the merchant as he does with the farmer."

In our opinion, there is something bigger than price in the present cotton situation. The question before the

South is not what it will get for its crop in the season of 1931-32, but whether America is going to win back its dominant position in the cotton markets of the world. The outstanding revelation of the week was not the Bureau forecast placing the yield at more than fifteen and a half million bales, but the preliminary statement of the New York Cotton Exchange Service which called attention to the fact that for the first time in history the consumption of foreign cotton exceeded that of American. The world consumption of American cotton last season was 11,134,000 bales, while the consumption of foreign cotton was 11,700,000. The consumption of American was lower than it has been since 1923 when consumption was limited by the short supply. The consumption of foreign cotton reached record levels, and that too in a season when world consumption was lower than it had been for seven years.

If India, Russia, the Soudan and other cotton producing areas are willing to offer a competitive product on a lower price basis than American producers, no statutory panacea proposed by our august Congress can prevent the gradual decay of our cotton producing industry.

We believe the Southern producer is gradually become alive to this condition. The only pitfall he must avoid is the lure of false hopes held out by politicians.

Much inspiration can be derived by even a casual reading of an article by Howard Tyler in this week's Saturday Evening Post entitled "Every Farmer Prosperous." This is an account of the great work performed in Colquitt County, Georgia, under the leadership of W. C. Vereen of Moultrie, Ga. We quote one item from this interesting portrayal. Last year Colquitt County produced 27,000 bales on 40,000 acres compared with 24,500 on 100,000 acres a few years before. The agricultural products of the County are numerous. Diversification is the rule, and even in last year's period of low prices, the total value of the County's farm products exceeded \$6,600,000. Anyone who reads this article will immediately perceive that the farmer can solve his own problem by his own intelligence and courage and without political aid.

We have been asked frequently what we think of these legislative proposals to reduce acreage. We attach a minimum value to them. We expect a certain amount of voluntary reduction of acreage. Statutes will not increase the curtailment, and moreover we do not see how it will be possible to determine a percentage reduction, while its provisions would be as difficult to enforce as prohibition.

Wheat has sold relatively lower than cotton this season. The low prices for wheat are equivalent, in our opinion, to less than five cents for middling cotton in New York. Surely such unremunerative returns should have brought about a drastic cut in wheat acreage. The estimated curtailment, however, was only about twelve per cent. We expect a considerably greater reduction in the cotton area, but we do not believe that this necessarily would solve the cotton problem of the South. Lower production costs and a better product sold on a basis with which the rest of the world cannot compete will furnish the only permanent remedy.

Creaseless Rayon Fabrics

GENERALLY speaking, the creasing of rayon yarns and fabrics is attributed to defective elasticity and low twisting capacities. In addition to this, there is also their excessive sensitiveness to pressure, which it is impossible to avoid when storing rayon goods in the warehouse. These fundamental causes must undoubtedly be taken into account if the tendency to crease on the part of rayon fabrics is to be eliminated.

The general trend in favor of the very finely spun rayon fibres and filaments in the artificial silk industry has resulted in the final production of the most perfect articles realizable. We must not lose sight of the fact, in this connection, that fine fibres and fine filaments do not constitute one and the same thing. For instance, a No. 60 rayon filament may consist of 12 normally numbered separate fibres of 5 deniers, or of 15 similar capillary filaments of four deniers each, without it being permissible to speak of it as a fine fibred rayon. In practice, rayons of which the single denier is from 1 to 1.5, and under, are called fine fibred silk. Accordingly a 60 denier product today is very often made of 60 capillary filaments of 1 denier each. The 60 denier rayon filament may thus in both cases be described as a fine filament, as this yarn number is undoubtedly a fine one—a length of 1,000 meters, namely, only weighing 6 2-3 grams.

The fine fibredness, on the other hand, is derived from the thickness of the capillary filament (that is to say of the actual fibre—the so-called single titre). Vice versa, a fairly thick rayon thread of 300 denier can thus be described theoretically as fine fibred, in so far as it is constructed of 200 capillary filaments of 1.5 denier. In practice, however, such a method would not be used, as apart from the excessive costs, it would be futile to make a strong, thick material of fine filaments.

In the same way, it would perhaps never occur to any one to make a thick rope of fine cotton or pure silk. I think this explanation is pertinent in this case as false conceptions are frequently to be met with in textile practice, particularly in the finished articles and in the textile trade generally.

It is also true that owing to the numerous single titres these fine yarns have a higher covering capacity in the cloth, and the effect on the general shininess of the rayon has also been favorable, as the reduction of the volume of the single fibre and the fibre cross section dulls the lustre without having to resort to artificial aids. The strength of these fine rayons is quite sufficient, provided that in the manufacture later on no mistakes are made. The results are also favorable with reference to the other characteristics, in particular as regards the touch, and the waterproofing and dyeing propensities. It is, of course, obvious that a long, fine, stretched out single titre will absorb the dyeing solution much more intensively, thanks to its improved affinity, than a coarser material.

LESS CREASING

Naturally the creasing capacity of fine rayon yarns and fabrics will also be less, particularly as the elasticity of the single titre is much higher and the finished product is influenced accordingly. It has also been established by practical tests in the laboratory and the spinning mill that the lower the spinning out of the titre, the higher the elasticity of the single fibre. This demonstrates further that the twisting capacity of fine fibred rayon filaments can also be increased, as has been practically proved by the higher value of the optimum twist of fine rayon crepe yarns. If, therefore, the creasing capacity of the

fine fibre and fine filament rayon yarns were lessened and their twisting capacity increased, this would eliminate to an appreciable extent the fundamental causes of the undesirable creasing propensities of the finished cloth later on.

To obtain a rayon fabric as free from creases as possible, it is important that the original stretching capacity of the product should be maintained to the fullest possible degree in the finished article. It would consequently be a very great help if the rayon yarns were carefully tested before being made up by modern research methods (such as for instance the latest universal yarn and cloth testing process, namely lunometry) in order to determine what the material will be required to stand during the various processes through which it must pass, and what strain it will have to undergo on the machines beforehand.

The elasticity of single rayon fibres and also of rayon filaments suffers heavily when the product is subjected to too high a tension in the manufacturing process.

It is well known that unequal tension will lead to partial distortion which gives rise to shiny places and faults in the fabric later on.

It will be seen that this reduced elasticity then becomes particularly pronounced, when, for instance, the yarn is wound on bobbins and the winding is effected under excessive tension. The same applies to the reeling, twisting, cop winding, doubling and warping processes.

It is thus absolutely essential for the material to be constantly watched with reference to its stretching capacities, the expert regulation of the tension, which should be adapted in each individual case to the quality and yarn number, being also of the utmost importance, although it is immaterial what mechanism is used to effect the thread tension and in particular in what manner the bobbin braking is carried out. If the braking is effected on rayon winding machines, by means of weights, it is advisable to draw up careful statistics of the weight loading for each of the different qualities and deniers, in order to obtain tangible and valid standards.

Statistics that are of similar description are compiled during all the other stages of textile manufacture, and also for the draw spring thickness where spring brakes are used. Much that might be done in this connection is neglected unfortunately and a number of experts judge these important manufacturing processes by feel alone.

WEAVING

In the weaving itself, when fixing the different mechanisms for the new designs, care should always be taken to see that the filament tension is kept within the limits prescribed by the yarn testers. This is particularly important as regards the correct bobbin braking in the shuttle, the tension of the warp threads on the loom beam and the shed movement; in the latter respect, the entering movement should not be too highly adjusted. Further, it is advisable to keep a constant watch on the rayon material on the loom with reference to its elasticity, as climatic conditions are frequently responsible for very far-reaching changes under certain conditions. The choice of the correct weave and the right adjustment of the thread tension, to correspond with the weave, are of the greatest importance as regards augmenting the anti-creasing propensities of the cloth. Close weaves, such as, for instance, taffeta, double weft repp or twill, etc., are creasable by nature. If soft and elastic rayon yarns

(Continued on Page 25)

Urges Garment Manufacturing in North Carolina

The next logical step in the development of industry in North Carolina is the promotion of the garment trades, in the opinion of officials of the Commerce and Industry Division of the State Department of Conservation and Development, who are planning a campaign to promote this phase of industry. The division is assembling basic facts which it expects to make available to Chamber of Commerce and other trade bodies with the idea of having concerted action in this endeavor not only to bring outside garment makers to the State but also to promote the organization of local companies. The Department pointed out that all the essential factors for the success of the garment trades are present in the State and that the time has come for this industry to be developed so as to round out the textile manufacturing business.

England at one time, says the statement, was the leading textile manufacturing country. Gradually the spinning industry shifted to New England, followed in time by the weaving business, and finally the garment trades. The spinning and weaving supremacy has moved to the South. It is logical to expect the garment makers to follow suit.

Not so long ago North Carolina was content to produce the yarns for the hosiery and cloth manufacturers of the New England and Middle Atlantic States; then she began to turn her yarns into hosiery and cloth on her own account. For a time, the cloth was then sent to these neighboring States to the North to be bleached, dyed, stamped and converted into garments. In recent years, however, there has been a rapid development of the finishing business in this State. "We have reached the point when we should convert the finished cloth into garments ourselves," said Bryan W. Sipe, Conservation statistician, "especially those garments which are usually manufactured from the kinds of cloth we produce. These fabrics include those suitable for work clothing of all kinds, for play clothing for children, for medium priced dresses, smocks, uniforms, underwear and sleeping clothing for women and girls, and for dress shirts, collars, pajamas, underwear, summer top clothing and a limited amount of heavier outerwear for men and boys.

"North Carolina cities and towns have a tremendous advantage over other garment centers in the cost of labor. Men tailors in New York City, for instance, are paid on the average slightly more than fifty dollars weekly, while women in the industry earn almost thirty dollars. Competent labor could readily be had in this State for from one-half to two-thirds this amount, which would be a big advantage when it is realized that labor costs constitute nearly fifty per cent of the total costs in the garment industry. This lower wage would not necessarily mean a lower standard of living. It might mean just the opposite. The cost of living is so much less here that a money wage of from one-half to two-thirds that paid in New York City may be equal to a real wage of fully as much or more.

"This is true for many reasons. The climate here is not severe either in winter or summer, which greatly reduces the amount and the cost of fuel. For the same reason a much less expensive house provides equal or greater comfort, yet because of the lower cost of both the house and of the real estate on which it stands, rent is proportionately smaller.

"The cost of food in the State would make the wage earner's dollar go much further than the dollar of his big city competitor. Residents of every city in North Carolina are within fifteen minutes of the open country and fresh fruits and vegetables. The streets and market places daily teem with trucks and wagons selling these commodities. On the other hand, all food sold in the large cities must be shipped long distances and the price reflects the high carriage charges.

"There is a substantial market for wearing apparel not only in this State but also in neighboring States. The North Carolina manufacturer could have this market with small effort. He would have the advantage of being on the ground and could save a large part of the freight charges that the retailer and consumer now pay on garments made in the East. The recent census of distribution shows that retail sales of wearing apparel in the five South Atlantic States of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida exceeds 177 million dollars annually. The Carolinas' market alone, it has been estimated, would absorb the output of thirty large shirt factories and of 200 dress making establishments.

"Every community can share in this development. An empty store building, some patterns, a sewing machine or two, one trained worker, and a little capital are all that is needed for a beginning. The business can be added to as the market is developed. We do not have to wait until the depression is over to start garment making, but by establishing a series of factories of this kind over the State the demise of the depression could be materially hastened. The next logical development in this State is garment making."

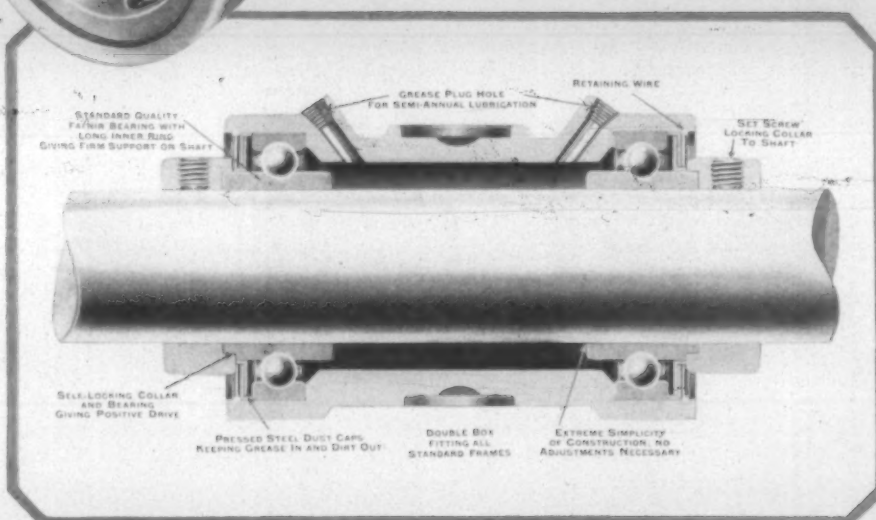
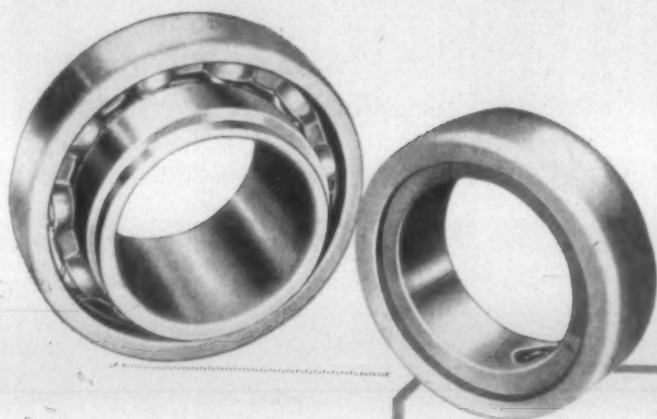
Reduce Acetate Yarn Prices

Following the prevalence of irregular price levels on acetate yarns in the market over a period of many months during which there were reports of the granting rebates, discounts, and inside prices, DuPont Rayon Company has reduced list prices on its Acele yarn to new low levels. The new prices were met by Viscose Company and other producers are expected to follow.

In making this step DuPont states that it is actuated by a desire to clear up the situation which has existed. In addition to encouraging present users to proceed with confidence in filling their requirements, it is expected that the new low prices on acetate will introduce its use in certain types of fabrics from which it was formerly excluded by reason of the price differential between acetate and viscose, and because of the low price of raw silk.

The move, constituting a reduction of from 32½ to 54 cents per pound, is hailed as a step toward putting the acetate yarn business on a firmer basis, and although all producers have not been heard from, it is expected that they will revise their prices to levels comparable with those of DuPont.

The company has adjusted the price guarantee on this yarn to meet the separate needs of weaver and knitter, granting a 90-day guarantee to the weaver, and a 45-day guarantee to the knitter. The 45-day guarantee is said to be ample for the knitter, who can turn his goods over in less than that time, while the 90-day guarantee meets the weavers' need of a longer period of protection.



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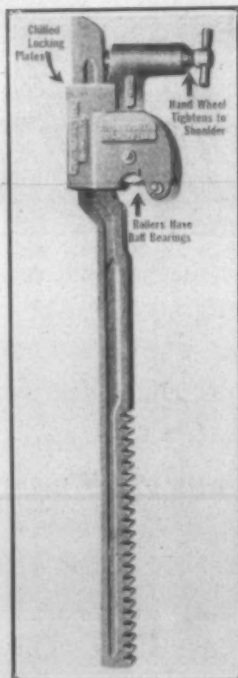
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It will increase the production of your picker room by eliminating shut-downs caused by breakage. It will also improve the quality of the lap. The rollers of the Morton Rack are equipped with ball bearings which eliminates friction, thereby preventing stretched laps.

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PERSONAL NEWS

H. T. Steel, of Statesville, N. C., has been elected president of the Adell Yarn Mills, Stony Point, N. C.

W. Murray Field, of Anniston, Ala., has been appointed superintendent of the Lillian Knitting Mills, Albemarle, N. C.

W. B. Warren has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning at the Pilot Mills Company, Raleigh, N. C.

W. B. Suttentfield, of Statesville, N. C., has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Adell Yarn Mills, Stony Point, N. C.

W. M. Cribb has been promoted from night overseer to day overseer of slashing and weaving at the Charles Mills, Red Springs, N. C.

C. L. Wyrick has been promoted from second hand to overseer of night weaving and slashing at the Charles Mills Company, Red Springs, N. C.

B. C. Engle has been appointed night overseer of carding at the Aragon plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

J. B. Threatt is now overseer of night spinning at the Aragon plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

A. N. Hawkins has become overseer of night weaving at the Aragon plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Ernest Remley, who started up the plant of the Certified Laboratories at Marble Falls, Texas, manufacturers of surgical gauze and absorbent cotton, has resigned his position and returned to New York.

A. B. Bowen has been appointed superintendent and assistant manager of the Certified Laboratories, Marble Falls, Texas, manufacturers of surgical gauze and absorbent cotton.

E. L. Sword who has been overseer of carding at the Certified Laboratories, Marble Falls, Texas, has also been made assistant superintendent. The plant produces absorbent cotton and surgical gauze.

George C. Cauble has resigned his position as overseer carding at the Griffin Mills, Griffin, Ga., and accepted a similar position at the new Clark Thread Mills, Austell, Ga.

P. A. Bolt has been transferred from overseer of carding at the Aragon plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., to a similar position at the Glenn-Lowry plant of the same company, at Whitmire, S. C.

Mr. Boatwright has been transferred from overseer carding at the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Whitmire, S. C., to a similar position at the Aragon plant of the same company, Rock Hill, S. C.

Ira D. Bridges has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Sanford Cotton Mills, Sanford, N. C., a position which has been efficiently handled for the past ten years. For the present he will be located at Knoxville, Tenn.

A. A. Moore has resigned as superintendent of the Lillian Knitting Mills, Albemarle, N. C., a position which he has held for the past six years. He will devote his time to an invention he recently patented.

OBITUARY

WILLIAM FOREST KINCAID

Gastonia, N. C.—William Forest Kincaid, one of the pioneer mill superintendents of Gaston county, died here after an illness of several months. He was 64 years of age, and retired from active business last spring.

Mr. Kincaid came to Gastonia in 1894 and began work at the Trenton Mill. After seven years he was appointed superintendent of the Ozark Mills, where he served for six years. For the next twelve years he was superintendent with the Armstrong group of mills, and then returned to the Ozark as superintendent. He continued in that position until ill health forced him to retire.

He is survived by his wife and four sons.

R. C. BIBERSTEIN

R. C. Biberstein, of Charlotte, one of the best known mill architects and engineers in the South, died at his home on Elizabeth Avenue as a result of a heart attack.

He was for many years a recognized authority on mill engineering and had designed many plants and additions in the South. He began work designing mills for H. S. Chadwick and later was with Stuart W. Cramer, who was then in the textile machinery and equipment business. In 1905, Mr. Biberstein entered business for himself and for the next 25 years was engineering and architecture.

HARRY PHILLIPS DAVIS

Dr. Harry Phillips Davis, vice-president and director of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company and chairman of the National Broadcasting Company, one of the country's foremost engineers and executives, died at his home, 4917 Wallingford street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on September 10. He had been ill for several months following an operation.

For more than 21 of the 40 years during which he was connected with the Westinghouse Company, Dr. Davis was in charge of his company's engineering department and for fifteen years directed its engineering and manufacturing operations. Among his early achievements was his work in the electrification of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, the world's first single phase railway electrification, a phenomenal engineering feat. He was a dominating factor in all phases of this electrification as well as others that followed.

As widely known as he was in engineering and industrial fields for his achievements, it is for his development of radio broadcasting that the public knows him best. His initiative and foresight were never more clearly demonstrated than in the start of the first broadcasting station, KDKA.

He was active in every phase of radio, and was its foremost guiding spirit. At the time of his death he was internationally known as the "Father of Radio Broadcasting."

North Carolina Meeting at Pinehurst

According to an announcement by Hunter Marshall, Jr., secretary, the North Carolina Association of Cotton Manufacturers will hold its autumn convention at Pinehurst, N. C., early in November. The dates will be selected by President K. P. Lewis of Durham, N. C., early in next month. Approximately 200 manufacturers and representatives of corporations allied to this industry attended the association's sessions.

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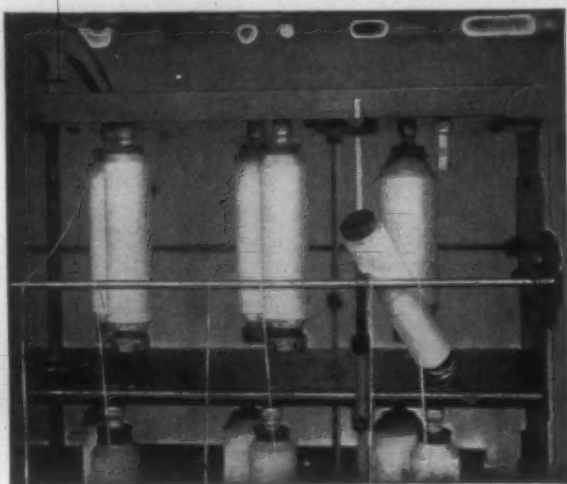
Under Cooper Hewitt light, highly polished surfaces, such as needles, clearly show their outline and condition—no reflected glitter—and details in shadow areas become plainly visible. A trial installation will convince you of the greater *efficiency* and *economy* of Cooper Hewitts—with no obligation to purchase. General Electric Vapor Lamp Co., 855 Adams St., Hoboken, N. J.



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BOBBIN HOLDER

Cotton Goods Statistics for August

Statistical reports of production, shipments and sales of carded cotton cloths during the month of August, 1931 were made public by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. The figures covers a period of four weeks.

Production during August amounted to 209,050,000 yards, or at the rate of 52,262,000 yards per week. This was 8.6 per cent more than the seasonal low production rate in July.

Shipments during August were 227,644,000 yards, equivalent to 108.9 per cent of production. New orders books during the month amounted to 167,555,000 yards, or 80.1 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 250,855,000 yards, representing a decrease of 6.9 per cent during the month. This again established a new low figure for stocks since these statistics became comparable on January 1, 1928, and continued the steady reduction which has been going on since July 1, 1930. Many in the industry consider that present stocks are close to minimum, in view of the large number of mills and variety of fabrics covered by the statistics. The low figure for stocks on hand in 1928 was 367 millions of yards; in 1929 it was 345 millions; in 1930 it was 350 millions; and now it is 250 millions of yards.

Unfilled orders on August 31, 1931 were 217,508,000 yards, representing a decrease of 21.6 per cent during the month.

August sales in cotton textiles were held back by unsettled conditions as to raw cotton and by the tendency on the part of buyers to await the September cotton crop forecast, but the statistical position of the industry is still exceptionally strong because of the continued heavy shipments: For the past fourteen months the consumption of goods has been consistently in excess of production, and the seasonal sales due within the next six to eight weeks should further improve the position of the mills.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of carded cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by 23 groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The groups cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of carded cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

August Cotton Consumption

Cotton consumed during August was announced by the Census Bureau to have totalled 425,819 bales of lint and 60,729 of linters compared with 450,518 of lint and 64,351 of linters in July this year and 352,626 of lint and 58,105 of linters in August last year.

Cotton on hand August 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 839,850 bales of lint and 230,589 of linters, compared with 994,979 and 253,667 on July 31 this year and 1,014,818 and 223,347 on August 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 4,426,154 bales of lint and 42,621 of linters, compared with 4,524,426 and 48,713 on July 31 this year and 3,456,371 and 80,380 on August 31 last year.

Imports for August totaled 7,236 bales, compared with 9,305 in July this year and 5,901 in August last year.

Exports for August totaled 211,030 bales of lint and 5,244 of linters, compared with 259,059 and 11,073 in July this year and 366,036 and 5,599 in August last year.

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"Mr. Smith," calls the secretary. The first of a line of waiting salesmen, hurriedly collecting hat and sample case, enters the buyer's office.

A ground-glass door closes behind him. The other men shift, recross their legs and settle down to wait their turn. It won't be long now.

And it won't! For the average time given to salesmen is brief—heart-breakingly brief, sometimes. In retail stores it varies between 4 minutes in department stores and 21 minutes in furniture stores, with an average for all lines of 12 minutes per interview. In industrial concerns it is scarcely longer.

Yet within those few minutes every actual sale must be consummated. Here, within the walls of one room, across one desk, and in the space of a few hundred seconds are focused the entire efforts of management, produc-

tion, advertising—to stand or fall on the result of personal salesmanship. Here are the crucial minutes when a man must sell.

And because these selling minutes are so few, so precious, it is important to save them for actual selling, to free the hands of salesmen for the important work which can only be done face to face with the buyer.

It is here that the business paper is of untold value to the manufacturer. For it reaches in advance the man behind the ground-glass door. In its pages can be said beforehand everything that must be said as a preliminary to effective personal selling; to get introductions and explanations out of the way; to create friendships and reputations; to clear the decks for two-fisted selling.

Because the business paper of today deals so authoritatively and constructively with the problems of its industry, profession or trade, it not only passes through the ground-glass door, but it is read, thoroughly and attentively, by the man who constitutes the manufacturer's most important single objective. His interest makes the business paper the key to saving crucial selling minutes.



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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Business Recovery Delayed

A large organization in New York which has a very complete staff for the study of business conditions recently furnished us the result of a survey made about September 1st.

Without giving the name of the organization we quote the following extracts from their report:

The recovery of business in the United States, which late last spring was thought might begin this autumn, has no doubt been set back by the foreign developments of recent months. But the world now faces the depression without illusions; and in other countries as well as the United States, it is recognized, as it was not recognized earlier, that only by hard work and economizing by governments, business enterprises and individuals alike, will equilibrium be re-established. This is good news. Moreover, the world is using up its supplies and equipment at a rate which means that a need for replenishment and replacement is steadily being created. The mere passage of time is thus a powerful factor working to create that stability of business which must precede any well sustained improvement. Business men are being successful in their efforts to cut down costs and are developing new products and markets.

Finally there are the facts that the serious contraction of business came to an end last winter, that we have since been moving in a deep trough, and that—if experience in previous depressions means anything—the next major change will be upward. The important conclusion indicated by the business "check" just completed is, however, that sustained improvement is not now expected to develop during the present half year.

Our Medical Bill

Dr. Michael M. Davis, director of medical services for the Julius Rosenwald Fund, recently stated that the people of the United States spend \$3,000,000,000 a year on medical services.

Most illuminating was his assertion that fully \$750,000,000 of this sum is wasted on "worthless medicines and a 35 to 50 per cent overhead in private medical and dental practice."

We talk about hard times but waste \$750,000,000 per year on worthless medicines.

A considerable portion of the \$3,000,000,000 per annum for medical services could be saved if people paid as much attention to the care of their own bodies as they do their automobiles.

State legislatures are meeting in an effort to raise the value of this cotton crop from \$600,000,000 to possibly \$800,000,000 and a prominent medical authority casually mentions that we are spending \$3,000,000,000 for medical services, of which \$750,000,000 is wasted, or in other words, more than the entire value of the cotton crop.

Too Much Gold

Last week we called attention to the effect of the reduced value of silver upon the purchasing power of the world.

The Federal Reserve Board in a statement issued last week said that the gold stock was \$5,000,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over the previous week. In a year the gold stock has increased \$497,000,000 due in part, officials have said, to foreign owners of gold sending it to the United States as a place where it could be deposited with security.

Money in circulation in the United States last week totalled \$5,092,000,000, an increase of \$57,000,000 in one week and \$682,000,000 in the last year.

While we pile up gold which we can not use other countries of the world have silver which is worth so little in proportion to gold, that they can not buy the things which we wish to sell.

By the act of fixing a stated ratio between gold and silver the prosperity of the world and incidentally the prosperity of the United States could be restored.

Those who have gold hoarded opposed fixing a value for silver but the world should not suffer in order to protect them in their selfishness.

Wise Counsel

A few days ago a big New York bank addressed a letter to its 249,000 depositors advising them to make purchases of things needed for permanent use at the present time. In effect this bank suggested the withdrawal of money from savings accounts for the purchase of goods which are needed or will soon be needed, such goods, of course, including clothing, furniture and the other things that make for comfortable living. The bank did advise its clients to leave on deposit a sufficient reserve against emergencies, at least six months salary, but it advised that the surplus above such reserve should be

drawn upon for purchases "while prices are low."

"Wise spending at the right time is as much a part of good thrift as saving all you can when prices are going up," declared the bank. "Judicious spending will set the wheels of industry turning more rapidly and restore employment to thousands now out of work. In our opinion the millions of savings and thrift depositors in this country have it in their power to change the whole aspect of industrial and trade conditions."

—Charlotte Observer.

Stocks of Goods Still Further Reduced

The monthly report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York did not look good from the standpoint of sales but an exceedingly bright spot was that during the month of August stocks of goods were reduced 6.9 per cent.

Month by month under a system of controlled production the amount of goods on hand is reduced and sooner or later this will have its effect upon prices.

Gandhi Against Communism

Arriving at London, Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the independence movement in India, said:

India is not interested in world communism and wants only her own independence. She hopes to take her place among the powers of the world, respecting the rights of all others to maintain their own social and political standards.

That is a wholesome statement and is a striking contrast to the attitude of the leaders of Russia.

Spending Too Much On Educational Institutions

The Greenville Daily News, Greenville, S. C., said editorially last week:

South Carolina is spending more money than it should spend on its various institutions of higher education.

That is the conclusion which stands out from a thoughtful discussion of the situation in this state by the *Abbeville Press and Banner*, whose editor, Fred D. West, is a member of the state Senate.

It is interesting to note that the statement is that "institutions of higher learning," not "education," are costing too much.

We do not believe that the taxpayers of South Carolina object to contributing whatever money is needed for legitimate education, but if they ever realize how much of their money is being wasted, just as it is in North Carolina, for absolutely unnecessary expenses of institutions of

higher education, we believe that they will rise up in their wrath and cause some vacancies to exist in said institutions.

The Farmer's Situation

The following extract from a recent report of a financial institution gives a rather better picture of the farmer's situation than that which appears in the newspapers:

The fears expressed for the country banks because of the low prices of commodities are not, for the most part, shared by the city bankers in the particular sections most severely affected by the price declines. Obviously, the situation is uneven; but the testimony is general that this year's crops have been grown with much less bank credit than in previous years, and at very low cost. The crop returns, however disappointing because of the low prices, will be adequate to liquidate a considerable portion of the 1931 indebtedness. Moreover, both fodder crops and supplies of foods for home use are larger in most sections than was the case a year ago, and it is believed that the 1932 crops will again be produced at low cost.

A Wise Saying

In an exchange we notice the following observation:

Anyway, the fellow with his nose to the grindstone is not sticking it in somebody else's business.

In other words, if professors and college presidents did more work they would not have to occupy their time with other people's business.

Woman "Solves" Cotton Problem

Mrs. Lee Rountree, member of the Texas Legislature, would solve the cotton problem by enacting legislation to require men to return to the old cotton night shirt and women to wear cotton petticoats not shorter than 14 inches from the ground. She said it might also be advisable to pass a law adding eight inches to the length of shirt tails.

Possibly some of our readers may be able to offer additional suggestions for the consideration (?) of Mrs. Rountree.

R. C. Biberstein

The death of R. C. Biberstein at Charlotte last week, removed a figure who was for many years prominent in the textile industry.

For a number of years Mr. Biberstein was mill engineer with D. A. Tompkins and later with Stuart W. Cramer.

After the retirement of these two men from active mill engineering, Mr. Biberstein set up as an independent mill architect.

During his career he designed many Southern cotton mills and he held the respect of all who knew him.

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10,000 spindle combed yarn mill equipped to make 40's to 80's single and ply. Process inventory included. Within equipment throughout. Ideal North Carolina location. Substantial financing possible. Mill ready to start. Address "Mill Property," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

NORTH WILKESBORO, N. C.—The Grier Cotton Mills, after a period of part time operations, have resumed full time work.

SHELBY, N. C.—Cleveland Cloth Mills Company expects to add 75 operatives to its force and start three 8-hour shifts. This move would involve a payroll increase of \$1,500 a week.

COLUMBUS, GA.—It is understood that the Chamber of Commerce is working on a plan to have an eastern company establish a knitting mill here.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Contract for the erection of the addition to the Pacific Mills, Lyman, has been let to the Gallivan Building Company, of Greenville. The new unit is expected to cost about \$500,000 including equipment. The addition will be used to accommodate an installation of printing machines, eight of which are to be installed at the beginning.

Work on the addition was scheduled to start the first of this week.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Capitol Construction Company, Standard Building, Atlanta, Ga., has contract for addition mill building for Danvenport Hosiery Mills; 1 story; 228x92 ft.; brick walls; structural steel; reinforced concrete; tar and gravel roof; Robert & Co., Inc., engineers, Bona Allen Building, Atlanta, Ga.; contracts covering mechanical equipment, fire protection, heating and boiler equipment let about October 1.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—The project of re-roofing the entire Appleton Mills plant at Anderson, S. C., at a cost of \$150,000, will be completed within the next two weeks, according to officials of the Townsend Lumber Company, having the work in hand. They have only been on the work six weeks, and in order to wind it up in such a short time, two big working crews have been pressed into service—one day and the other night work.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Removal of the general offices of the Burlington Mills from the North Carolina Bank Building to the former office building of Aurora Mills has been completed. The decision to move the offices was made after the Burlington Mills officials took over most of the space of the Aurora plant for some of its allied industries. An extensive plan of renovation was carried out in the office building.

CORDOVA, ALA.—With the reopening of the Indian Head Mills at this place after a shut-down of several weeks, more than 300 people were given employment. Officials said this week every indication pointed toward regular employment for more than 300 people. Probably later, it was said, the plant would inaugurate a night shift employing several hundred.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Standard Knitting Mills in Knoxville have climbed back to capacity. "We are now running at capacity, employing approximately 1,3000 workers and shipping five carloads of men's and boys' underwear daily," said C. S. Rader, secretary and assistant treasurer. "Previously our operations had fallen as low as 25 per cent below capacity."

MILL NEWS ITEMS

WARE SHOALS, S. C.—In connection with its building program, the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company has ordered 340 tons of structural steel from the Virginia Bridge & Iron Co., Roanoke, Va.

CONCORD, N. C.—The Locke Cotton Mills, which have previously produced shirtings, chambrays, gingham and colored yarns, will hereafter confine its production to knitting yarns.

GASTONIA, N. C.—The Manville-Jenckes Company is reported to have paid next year's taxes in advance so as to avail it of the 2 per cent discount. The taxes of this company amounted to \$24,000, according to the reports, and were paid by September 1 in order to get the 2 per cent discount.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Threads, Inc., recently organized here, have purchased the thread yarn department formerly owned and operated by Arkray Mills, Inc., Gastonia. Officers of Threads, Inc., who were elected recently, are as follows: J. Gottlieb, president; G. B. Mason, vice-president; and M. E. Hayes, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Gottlieb has announced that new thread finishing equipment already purchased will increase the capacity of the plant about 200 per cent. George R. Tennant, of Gastonia, has been awarded contract for the erection of an addition to the present building which will be 175 ft. x 75 ft., with steel frame and sash.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—Wm. F. Lotz, Oxford Bank Building, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., general contractor for building for Adams-Millis Corporation advises following received contracts: Column mould, Deslauriers Column Mould Co., 233 Broadway, New York City; steel erector, D. G. Kersey, 901 Terrell St., Greensboro; misc. iron, Soule-Hoffman Co., 1906 S. Boulevard, Charlotte; glass and glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., 431 Hamilton St., High Point; roofing, Gate City Roofing Co., Railroad St., Greensboro; elevator, Salem Foundry & Machine Co., Salem, Va.; plumbing, Red Rowe Heating & Plumbing Co., 638 N. Main St., High Point; heating, W. W. Dick, 246 Bellemeade St., Greensboro; sprinklers, Grinnell Co., Inc., 30 E. Fourth St., Charlotte; electric, R. H. Bougligny, Inc., 509 W. Morehead St., Charlotte; hardware, Murta Appleton & Co., 12th & Samson Sts., Philadelphia; composition flooring, J. L. Dobson, 20 E. Johnson St., Philadelphia; bricklaying, C. F. Ogburn, Winston-Salem; brick and tile, L. C. Isenhour, Colon; gypsum slab, Keystone Gypsum & Fireproof Co., N. American Bldg., Philadelphia.

Textile Products Should Be Wrapped in Cotton

That the cotton manufacturers shall practice their slogan of increasing the use of cotton is further evidenced Tuesday in a statement sent out to the active mill members of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association by Cason J. Callaway, of LaGrange, Ga., president, urging them to use cotton wrapping instead of jute wrapping in preparing the various commodities produced by their mills for the market.

Mr. Callaway recommends two rather specific cotton

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1931

"KROMOTAN" LEATHER BELT

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Its remarkable flexibility gives a vice-like grip on pulleys, thus transmitting more power than other types of flat belting.



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for RESERVATIONS!

JNO C GOSSLER
Mgt. Dir.



MILL NEWS ITEMS

constructions, one to supplant 7½-ounce burlap, the other to supplant 10-ounce burlap. The construction of these two fabrics is as follows: The mix is 40 per cent average good ordinary cotton—average 15-16 staple—and 60 per cent average upland strips, on which we have a waste in manufacture of 17 per cent. The yarns are 8's singles both ways. The warp twist is 13.3 turns per inch, and the filling 11.16. The percentage of sizing in the warp is about 13, and this is considered in arriving at the 17 per cent total waste figure.

Mr. Callaway states that it is practical to use this cotton wrapping 100 per cent in the place of burlap, although he has on hand two or three months' supply of burlap, it is his wish to begin using this cotton wrapping immediately, saving the burlap until the price of cotton goes to a point where it is not economical to use the cotton wrapping for this purpose. Incidentally Mr. Callaway remarks that this study emphasizes the injustice to the cotton grower of not giving him fair protection in the jute tariff, since it does not seem right that the farmer should have to take 7 cents or less for his cotton to justify a manufacturer in using his product or the product of a neighbor for wrapping up his own cotton.

No matter what is done toward improving conditions by legislation or otherwise, the additional consumption of cotton will be beneficial to both producers and manufacturers, since at the present time this cotton wrapping can be made or bought on a favorable basis compared with other types of covering.

Cotton Goods Sales Are Light

By Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.

This week's sales were smaller than those of recent weeks. There was the two day holiday over the weekend and the crop report and nothing in particular to inspire the waiting buyers to immediate action. Nevertheless, this period of delay is about over. Commencement of active fall buying has almost never failed to

show itself by the fifteenth of September and we expect to see it get under way next week.

This year's cotton crop is such a late one that so far the crop movement has been very light, but during the last two weeks of September it should be under way in real volume and by the end of the month we can begin to get a pretty good idea of the basis at which heavy investment buying can be counted on.

Now that Washington has put foolishness aside and is consulting the recognized authorities on cotton, one feels much more hopeful that at sometime this fall or winter we shall see a real turn for the better, and that though cotton may have to seek its own proper level in the meantime that level is no longer likely to be as extremely low as many thought possible when the August 3 estimate came out.

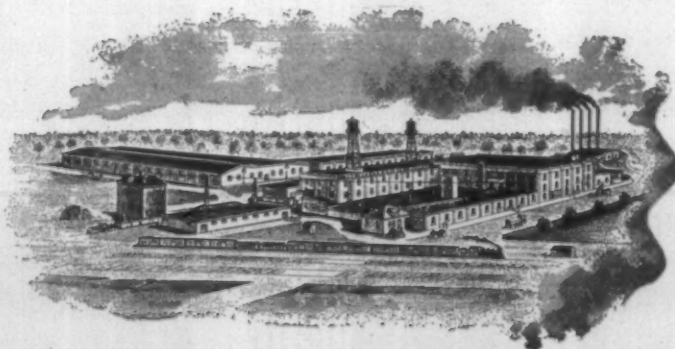
What applies to cotton applies to goods as well. Month after month stocks at the mills have gone down and down, but this has been lost sight of in the more or less continual decline in prices. Until after the September-October buying has got well started, buyers may not realize the importance of the fact of these low stocks, but, if this fact does not become a matter of importance before the first of December, we shall miss our guess and the autumn buying will not have come up to our expectations.

After a revision of ¼c downward Thursday a week ago, print cloths have held steady during the week, and prices on narrow sheetings are mostly unchanged. Unless cotton goes considerably lower it is hard to see how any further price changes of consequence could occur, for the majority of prices are already below cost of production on the current basis for cotton. We have had a strong statistical position and a weak price situation but, as cotton has had much to do with this weakness in the price situation, that condition is not likely to last a great while longer.

Plans for Eastern Carolina Meeting

Plans for the meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association to be held at Roanoke Rapids, N. C., on October 2, have been completed and a very interesting meeting is expected. The discussion will be devoted primarily to a review of the subjects

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

considered at the last two meetings, with special attention given to the benefits that members have been able to derive from the former discussions.

D. F. Burns, of the Durham Hosiery Mills, Durham, N. C., will preside. The meeting will be held at the High School and a barbecue lunch will be served immediately after the morning session.

Delta Cotton Seen of Rare Spinning Value This Season

W. M. Garrard, general manager, Staple Cotton Co-operative Association, Greenwood, Miss., says that from first receipts it is evident that Delta cotton this season will be of unusually high spinning value. It has been several years since staple cotton has been so uniform in length. All samples we have examined show a high percentage of fully matured fibers. The excellent tensile strength, together with the cohesiveness of the fibers, indicates a spinning value much above the average in recent years.

Unfortunately, the rank growth of the stalk is responsible for the first pickings being very green and damp and difficult to gin. Consequently unless great care is taken to have the seed cotton sundried, or ginned at a plant having a mechanical dryer, there will be a severe penalty exacted by all buyers for rough or improperly ginned cotton.

Growers should therefore use every precaution to secure proper handling and ginning of this crop. The longer the staple, the more difficult it is to obtain a smooth and well handled sample. Only by constant care in picking and drying and ginning can growers be assured of good preparation that will bring full value when their cotton is sold.

McAllester Mills Busy

Chattanooga, Tenn.—According to William L. McAllester, treasurer and general manager of the McAllester Hosiery mills, the mills are now maintaining a greater rate of production than at any other time since the organization of these mills. Orders are now on hand for three months ahead, Mr. McAllester said. He further remarked that because of decreased prices of textiles the company is not reaching its highest mark in money received for the products manufactured, but the business has been growing steadily better since the beginning of the year. This company was organized seven years ago.

Creaseless Rayon Fabrics

(Continued from Page 13)

are used, however, for these weaves, it is possible to reduce the creasing tendencies very considerably in these cloth also. The same applies to the crepe yarns which are so popular today. In these crepe weaves preference should be given to good and easily twisted yarns; long float weaves, are, of course, much less subject to creasing.

Last, but not least, there is the hank finishing process which should be carried out as far as possible on lines which ensure that the natural elasticity is retained and creasing avoided. Care should be taken at the dyeworks during the various finishing processes to see that the chemical substance, or rather the chemical fibre structure, of the rayon filament is not altered or at least that it is maintained in its elementary characteristics. The right general conditions are usually furnished by the modern finishing process, as they are based on the chemical affinity.—*Textile Mercury-Argus*.

AN IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT TO MEN RESPONSIBLE for WEAVING

Men have been using reeds for many years in weaving cloth, yet it has remained for research of the past decade to discover the possibilities of a reed made specially to fit the individual weave.

Research has discovered, for example, a way to free cloth from reed marks and uneven warp spacing; a way to reduce broken ends; a way to improve "cover" and improve the quality of the weave by fitting the reed to the weave. It has now made available a new Custom Made Reed—a reed made especially for the fabric you are weaving.

WHAT IT IS

This new reed is called Emmons Custom Made Reed. These reeds are made on Precision Machines, to your exact individual requirements.

If, for instance, you are weaving voiles and want strength of dent, you specify it. The Emmons Custom Made Reed will have all the strength of dent it is possible to build in.

Or you may be running broadcloth and need extra air space. Tell us and you will get air space up to 60%, soldered all the way across, if you want it.

There is one best reed construction for every fabric. You might as well get it. No stock or standard reed is likely to have the construction you need, so you just order Emmons Custom Made Reed and have the exact individual quality you need built in. If you require reeds for quality production—a reed to fit the fabric and improve the quality—specify Emmons Custom Made Reeds.

QUICK DELIVERY

It takes no longer to get the Custom Made Reeds than ordinary reeds; modern Precision Machines play a part in speeding up delivery without sacrificing accuracy.

Try Emmons Custom Made Reeds on your next order—you can always change back if you like. It may be that these individual reeds are just what your weavers have been looking for to speed up production and improve quality.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO.
LAWRENCE, MASS.

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Merchants to Build Up Cotton Goods Stock

(Continued from Page 7)

keep an adequate stock of staple and style items to meet consumer demand."

A. V. Kress, President, S. H. Kress & Co., New York.

"Our concern is obviously taking full advantage of the low market prices. Our stocks of cotton goods of all kinds are full and complete. In fact, it is the principle of the company to keep our stocks full at all times. Therefore, it appears that we are doing everything we possibly can to stimulate the sale of cotton goods, in which we are naturally very much interested because of our having so many stores located in the South.

"You can rest assured that our company will do everything it can to sell a maximum amount of cotton goods at all times during the year."

Louis Phillips, President, Berge-Phillips Co., Birmingham.

"We are fully in sympathy with your movement and always ready to co-operate with the Institute on any proposition. Glad to advise that we have not curtailed our purchases on the contrary we are purchasing liberally on cottons and staple goods and feel the public will shortly buy their immediate needs at the present lowered and undoubtedly attractive prices."

D. F. Kelly, President, The Fair, Chicago.

"We have purchased more cotton goods during the past eighteen months than was purchased by The Fair during probably five years theretofore. If you will refer to leading mills and selling agents you will learn that we have put on what our friends tell us are tremendous sales of sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc. These sales have been copied generally throughout the country. In fact we believe we have done much to stimulate the sale of cottons. This is aside from the quantities of cotton gowns purchased and sold in the various dress sections of our store."

The M. M. Cohn Co., Little Rock, Ark.

"We endorse your statement in telegram third. Showing practical appreciation of it by keeping stocks of cotton throughout store at reasonable completeness with satisfactory results, find good customer response, feel we can safely continue stock immediate needs."

Mill Man Talks on Cotton Prices

(Raleigh News and Observer)

A thoughtful cotton mill manufacturer, who prefers not to have his name quoted, was discussing the conditions of cotton with a Raleigh friend. Later he wrote down what he thinks about it for his friend, and here is his statement:

"The soil and climate in the Southern States make the land peculiarly fitted for cotton growing, and yet the individual who wishes to reap the benefits from these gifts of nature and profit by planting a reasonable area in cotton is absolutely at the mercy of the ignorant and uninformed who not only pull the house down on themselves but all others as well. In my humble opinion the best way to bring back and maintain prosperity in the South is to restore the purchasing power of the farmer; and we can see no better way of doing this than by enacting statutes specifying the per cent of his cultivated land that a farmer will be permitted to plant in cotton with a tax of so much per acre on all land in cotton in excess of this amount.

"The large and influential speculative interests in America are strongly opposed to all forms of co-operative marketing and are especially bitter in their denunciation

of governmental assistance to such movements. For the past nine years I have averaged going to New York five or six times a year on business; and being interested in farming, cotton ginning and cotton manufacturing I have always made it a point to visit the cotton exchange while there. I happened to be in New York about the time the speculative interest succeeded in breaking the market through 16-cent level at which the farm board had attempted to peg the price of cotton and it was a matter of common knowledge that there was widespread rejoicing not only on the exchange but also among brokers and influential speculators throughout the land.

"On August 1, 1929, world carryover of American cotton was 4,517,000 bales. Through falling off in consumption this had increased to 6,187,000 bales on August 1, 1930. During the period from August 1, 1930, to December 1, 1930, there was exported from America 3,200,000 bales which was approximately the same amount as the previous year; and American mills consumed during these four months 1,600,000 bales which was somewhat less than the previous year. Purchases by American mills, however, during the fall of 1930 were greater than in the year 1929, which is shown by the fact that American mills owned—spot cotton and future contracts—on December 1, 1930, 3,300,000 bales against 2,300,000 bales on December 1, 1929. When we consider this together with the fact that the Farm Board the fall of 1930 had taken more than 1,000,000 bales of cotton off the market, we will see that there was no greater weight of cotton on the market in December, 1930, than there was in December, 1929; and yet speculative selling in December, 1930, caused cotton to break through the 10-cent level, not only causing further losses to the farmers but also to all others including the mills who had supported the market. Was the decline in December due to the free and unfettered law of supply and demand about which some people boast? Or was it due to a group of determined men bent on wrecking co-operative marketing and governmental support to such movements?

"It would be of interest to know how many bales had to be sold short in December, 1930, to break cotton through the 10-cent level. Were these legitimate sales carried on in the ordinary conduct of business or were they just wash sales between speculators put through with the purpose of breaking the market? Sales on the Wheat Exchange seem to have been very free and unfettered. Senator Capper says that last year 18½ times as much wheat was sold on the Chicago exchange as there was grown in the entire nation. Those who oppose effective legislation ought to tell the people of North Carolina how many bales of free and unfettered cotton was sold on the cotton exchange from August 1, 1929, to August 1, 1930. If the Farm Board had this information in hand they would in my opinion be in position to render support when needed. The price paid by the mill, the price paid at the cotton gin and the price the farmer receives on the farm is all based on and copied from the price prevailing on the exchange. Cotton could just as easily be 10 cents today instead of 7 cents were it not for the pressure exerted in certain quarters.

"We hear a great deal about the number of bales of old crop cotton in the country today and yet if the truth were known very little of it is for sale at present prices. I have lately been trying to buy old cotton and know that there is very little of it for sale. Other mills are having the same experience. The price is most often made by a very small number of bales that is for sale at any price and then that price is published as prevailing and generally copied wherever sales take place."



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are as Fast to Light
as the correspond-
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Cotton Parachutes

Washington, D. C.—Military fliers, in time of emergency, may become cotton instead of silk "sailors."

Seeking to find a domestic source of supply for parachute materials, the Bureau of Standards and National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics has studied cotton cloth as a substitute for silk in the event of an emergency curtailing the supply.

Cotton yarn of high strength in proportion to weight was developed and woven into cloth in the Bureau's mill. Tests showed it was equal or superior to parachute silk in strength and tear resistance.

Practical trials of cotton parachutes were made by Navy pilots, showing that they closely approached the silken life-saver in rate of descent, opening time, strength, and ability to function in a pack for 60 days.

The cotton cloth increased the weight of the equipment by one pound.

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A charter has been granted the Gibson Textile Company, High Point, N. C., to conduct a business of manufacturing and dealing in cotton, woolen, silk, rayon, hemp and other fibrous substances. Authorized capital, \$100,000 with \$300 paid in. The incorporators are: R. M. Gibson, E. T. Kerns and J. E. Gibson of High Point.

WANTED—Position as overseer of cloth room. Experienced on all classes of cotton goods. Prefer fancy mill. References on request. J. W., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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Practical Textile Designing

(Continued from Page 9)

goods, occasionally in silks, and for stripes and solid cotton fabrics. Ordinary twill weaves are used and by rearranging the threads, or combining two twills together in a certain order the corkscrew twills are produced. The object in view is to produce what might be called a double twill, with one side the reverse of the other. This is obtained by rearranging the threads of the twill, or

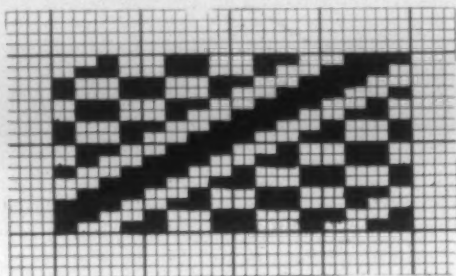


Fig 167

combining the threads of two twills in such a way that where one thread is raised the other will be depressed. By this means two color effects can readily be obtained. A higher texture, namely, a larger number of threads will be required than with an ordinary twill because only one-half the threads are on the face and the other half on the back.

World Cotton Consumption in Last Half Of Season

Manchester, Eng.—World consumption of cotton in the last half of the season is put at 11,319,000 bales by the International Cotton Federation. This includes 5,629,000 bales of American cotton; 2,847,000 of East Indian, and 458,000 Egyptian.

The United States consumed 2,792,000 bales; England, 988,000; Europe, 4,238,000; Japan, 1,324,000; China, 1,149,000; India, 1,273,000; Germany, 530,000; France, 527,000; Russia, 838,000; Italy, 390,000.

World mill stocks for the end of July totalled 4,322,000 bales, including 1,875,000 American cotton, 1,568,000 East Indian, and 218,000 Egyptian. Stocks in England totalled 174,000 bales; in the United States, 985,000; in Europe, 1,446,000; in Germany, 141,000; in France, 376,000; in Russia, 211,000; in Italy, 199,000; in India, 958,000; in Japan, 425,000, and in China, 303,000.

Yarn Companies Exhibit Products In Tennessee

American Bemberg and American Glanzstoff Corporations are exhibiting new fabrics, garments and accessories in the Appalachian District Fair which is being held this week in the Industrial Building at Johnson City, Tenn. J. L. Merlein, advertising manager of the American Glanzstoff Corporation, is in charge of the joint exhibit of the yarn firms.

New satins of Bemberg in crepe and twill back constructions and in bright, semibright and dull lusters will be featured in the center of the auditorium, together with new Glanzstoff velvets. The fabrics display includes also a wide range of sheer fabrics of Bemberg as well as heavy romaines, plain crepes and Oriental crepes in plain colors.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 193____

Name of Mill _____

Town _____

Spinning Spindles _____ Looms _____

Superintendent _____

Carder _____

Spinner _____

Weaver _____

Cloth Room _____

Dyer _____

Master Mechanic _____

Recent changes _____

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4. Reduces shedding.
5. Reduces seconds caused by loom stoppages.
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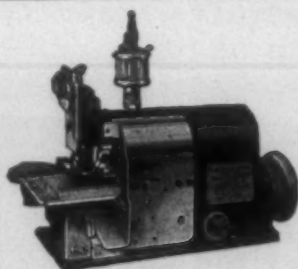
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knitted and woven goods
of all kinds.

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and 60 D3B machines for flat butted seaming ends of piece
goods to facilitate subsequent processing.

THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY

8 LAUREL ST., HARTFORD, CONN.

Comer Discusses Cotton Situation

(Continued from Page 10)

you will be interested in the names of some of the supporters of this work. Mr. Harvie Jordan, manager of this Better Farming Campaign, in his 1930 year book lists U. S. Steel Corporation \$75,000. For lesser amounts he lists Sloss S. S. & I. Co., Woodward Iron Co., Alabama By-Products Co., Republic Iron & Steel Co., Semet-Solvay Co., Gulf States Steel Co., Connors Steel Co., McWane Cast Iron Pipe Co., Grasselli Chemical Co., Continental Gin Co.; and the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. Besides liberal money contributions, some of these companies also made large contributions of Sulphate of Ammonia and Calcium Arsenate.

These are all Birmingham industries, all recognizing that your interest is theirs also, and let me emphasize to you, that your spinner friends in company with practically every civic, political and commercial interest, are telling the world to use more cotton.

The Western farmer is getting twenty-five cents a bushel for his wheat, sixteen cents for his corn and seven cents for his oats. Where will they get money to buy either high or cheap cotton; rubber is 5 cents, coffee is 7 cents, sugar one cent. Silver is cheaper than ever before, where can the people of these countries get money to buy either high or cheap cotton. The following may prove of interest to some of you. Sunday's Birmingham News carried the statement that C. E. King, a Kansas farmer, had bought sixteen bushels of wheat at twenty-five cents for each acre he has, has stored it away for his next year's crop, and says that he and his farm will rest next year. August 15th, Literary Digest says 47,000 square miles of grain crops in South and North Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota have been ravaged by grasshoppers—7,000,000 acres in East Africa, the entire year's corn crop, has been devoured by hoppers. I read where a farmer in South Dakota sent his turkeys into an infested field only to have them return featherless after the encounter with the hoppers.

Our immediate trouble is too much cotton. I wonder though if year in and year out, it isn't a question not of too much cotton, but of too little of something else. Some fellow from New Orleans sent these lines:

"A garden and a sow
A smoke house and a cow
Twenty-four hens and a rooster
And you will have more than you uster."

I recently read a news item from Washington, D. C. "Elenor Patterson had rather raise hell than raise vegetables and that is why she became the first woman editor of a large metropolitan daily, The Washington Herald.

According to the U. S. Census report just released, Alabama raised one million less hogs in 1930 than in 1920 and there were 57,493 fewer milk cows in 1930 than in 1920. I am not thinking of milk and hogs to sell but milk and hogs for home consumption.

Cullman county last year, with 1,703 paid up memberships in the Farm Bureau, ranked third in the U. S., Walker county pooled last year for co-operative marketing 293 bales out of 10,300 bales. This was the smallest number of bales pooled by any county in Alabama. Auburn and Demonstration Agents in every county in Alabama are stressing legumes, also Austrian peas for winter cover crops. They say that in 1918 Alabama planted 1,535 pounds of winter legume seed and 1,884,717 pounds in 1930. At a meeting of the Agricultural Committee of the Alabama Bankers' Association recently held at Cullman, Ala., one banker—Mr. Wittmeier, of Oneonta

—announced that he would finance three hundred and fifty farmers who would agree to plant five acres or more in Austrian peas or vetch. There are over three hundred banks in Alabama. The U. S. Census, 1930, gives Alabama 257,396 farms, about half of them tenant farms. Bulletin 232 from Auburn last year is full of almost unbelievable results of crops of cotton and corn following legumes. Along the highways all over Alabama there have been stretched banners extolling the values of Austrian peas—you are told to plant them this fall and thereby double your cotton and corn crop next year. Dr. L. N. Duncan says the bringing of Austrian winter peas from the Pacific Coast for planting is one of the finest business achievements ever recorded in Alabama. We are trying it all, down on the Comer farm in Barbour county, and every farmer has his corn and cow peas, sweet potatoes, sorghum and peanuts, and we are trying to save half a cotton crop from the weevils. After all is said and done, Alabama is progressing agriculturally. In the 188's my father used to go camp hunting and fishing, driving in wagons across country from Comer to the Gulf. He would take my older brother and me along. We drove down through Dothan, then there were only two or three little frame storehouses, through Headland with only one store, then right through the piney woods. My brother wanted to kill a wild turkey and one of the few natives offered his services. This man was living in a one-room log house with palmetto roof—with his wife, mother-in-law and six children, and for breakfast he had a piece of dried gopher and some rancid cornbread. We were down through that same country last week. The "wire grass" is a section that all Alabama is proud of—good roads, well kept farms, comfortable homes, it is the peanut, hog section of our State, and there is a monument erected to the boll weevil in the main square of Enterprise because the weevil forced them from all cotton.

Friends, books have been written, songs sung, sermons preached about the glistening dew, the old oaken bucket, the barefoot boy with cheeks of tan and you, beneath your own fig tree and your own vine. You cannot paint the picture too attractive for me. I often drive through Macon county on my way to Barbour and we pass by lots of pretty farms, one in particular, every row plowed to the end, the land beautifully terraced with the best row of either cotton or corn on top of the terrace, the first start of any wash has trash or brush in it, morning glory vines on the porch, a scuppernong arbour and an orchard. I always stop and look at it with a thrill. Better roads, better schools, better farms will slow down the rush from the country to industry, to a more ordered procession. As bad as some farm conditions are, unless industry comes, conscious of the errors of the past, captained by high idealism, then industry had better come more slowly.

My friends on the farm—remember that we are always prone to think that there is better fishing on the other side. Be sure of your ground when you swap farm for industry, and farmers, remember, the more attractive, the more successful, you make your business, just that much more attractive will industry's bid for your labor have to be, the greater your income, the higher will be the industrial wage. One of industry's critics, in a recent publication, said: "Large corporations, such as timber and electric power companies, are buying up cheap land, and so are enterprising realtors who look wisely to the future and put their fences up. As a result the farmer is not only persuaded but actually compelled to go to the factory. His bridges are burned behind him by forces outside his control."

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DOMESTIC

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—Cotton goods trading was generally light throughout the week. The decline in print colth prices of an eighth cent toward the latter part of the week brought out more buying. Mills had steadfastly refused lower prices through the early part of the week but gave way to persistent low bidding. Sales were principally by quick delivery. On account of low stocks, it is believed that prompt goods will soon be scarce and that contract buying on a large scale will develop shortly. In some quarters it was believed that the period of slow buying had ended and that seasonal trade will begin to get under way this week.

On Friday total business was reported to have been not greatly in excess of 2,000,000 yards, but it was apparently sufficient to tempt mills, who had been holding off on sizable bids on the 4c basis since Monday morning. Broadcloths sold in small quantities at prices about the same as prevailing for several days. Sheetings moved slowly and in small volume, with virtually no break in prices. A slight amount of business was reported in tobacco cloths, at quotations previously prevailing. Drills, filling sateens and twills were inactive, with small inquiry and no inclination on the part of mills to accept the few bids around.

There was but little activity in drills, filling sateens or twills, and inquiry was insufficient to interest mills in bids under their asking prices, which remained unchanged. There were occasional spot sales of small orders of filling sateens, apparently to fill immediate needs of buyers, who generally were holding off before making any sizable commitments.

Sales of carded broadcloths were limited; 80x60s, 36½-inch 5-yard sold at 4¾c to 4½c, the former being a new low. Several sales were made at that figure, however, for later delivery, despite the fact that many mills were holding for 4½c.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloth, 28-in., 64x60	3
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	2 7/8
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	4 1/8
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	4 3/4
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	5 1/2
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	5 1/2
Brown sheetings, standard	6 1/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5 1/2
Ticking, 8-ounce	14
Denims	9 1/2
Dress gingham	10 1/2-12
Standard prints	7
Staple gingham	7 1/2

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for

Southern Cotton Mills

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New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was little change in the yarn situation last week. Buying was not up to the expectations on those who believed that the market would become more active after Labor Day. A fair amount of business in yarn for prompt delivery was reported, but little was done in contracts. The government crop report had little effect on the market and prices remained on about the same basis as before. Quotations showed a considerable amount of variation, depending in many cases how badly the spinner needed business. Southern mills continued to curtail heavily.

There was a somewhat better feeling before the end of the week and buying was slightly better. With the crop report out of the way it is believed that many yarn consumers will be more willing to operate ahead. Developments during the week were interesting in showing more clearly the situation that exists in yarn for spot and quick delivery, in both carded and combed constructions. For the past several weeks there has been nothing in the market to induce spinners to increase production. At the same time the demand for spot and nearby yarns has been large enough to make a further reduction in stocks. In some instances buyers have been paying premiums for spot service.

Price did not vary in trading. The report was said to have been anticipated and discounted last week. There was a noticeable tendency, however, toward a tightening up between buyers' ideas and spinners' quotations immediately following the issuance of the report. This was noticed particularly in the 20s two-ply, which has been the only count in recent weeks to show any great activity. Orders for a fairly large amount of yarns have been held in abeyance awaiting the Government report.

Combed yarn sales were not numerous, though several sources of supply had occasion to report the situation steady and buyers continually in need of small supplies. Sales of better quality 28s single were at 31c and 40s 38c. Other grades of poorer cotton were available at lower levels. Some 60s single mercerized cotton yarn sold at 59c.

Southern Single Warps			
10s	17	30s	22
12s	17½	40s	31
16s	18	40s ex.	33
20s	18½	50s	40
26s	22	60s	46
30s	38½	Duck Yarns 3, 4 and 4-ply	
Southern Two-ply Chain Warps		8s	17
8s	17	10s	17½
10s	17	12s	18
12s	17½	16s	19
16s	18½	20s	20½
20s	18½	Carpet Yarns	
24s	21	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4 ply	15
30s	23½	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and 4 ply	16
36s	29	Colored Strips, 8s, 3 and 6 ply	17
40s	31	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
40s ex.	33	8s, 1-ply	14½
Southern Single Skeins		8s, 2, 3 and 4 ply	15
8s	17	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	15½
10s	17	12s, 2-ply	16½
12s	17½	16s, 2-ply	17½
14s	17½	22s, 2-ply	18½
16s	18	26s, 2-ply	21
20s	18½	30s, 2-ply	22
24s	21½	Southern Frame Cones	
26s	22	8s	16
28s	22½	10s	16
30s	23½	12s	16½
Southern Two-ply Skeins		14s	17
8s	17	16s	17½
10s	17	18s	18
12s	17½	20s	18½
14s	17½	22s	19½
16s	18	24s	20½
20s	18½	26s	21½
24s	21	28s	22½
26s	22	30s	23

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AKTIVIN CORP., The, 59 Union Square, New York City, Sou. Rep.: American Aniline Products, Inc., 1003 W. Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Offices: 1102 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 905 Electric Bldg., Richmond, Va.; 1104 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 701 Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; 1113 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 1124 Canal Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.; 2412 Pinehurst Blvd., Shreveport, La.; 1515 Sante Fe Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 1126 Post Dispatch Bldg., Houston, Tex.; 524 Alamo Nat'l Bk. Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

AMERICAN ENKA CORP., 200 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Reps.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.; Cannon Mills (Yarn Dept.), Kannapolis, N. C.

AMERICAN MOISTENING CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants: Atlanta, Ga., and Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 1331 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; 240 N. Highland Ave., Atlanta, Ga.; 711 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Sou. Reps.: W. I. Burgess and C. A. Burgess, Greenville Office; Marvin McCall, Charlotte Office; J. D. Johnson and W. L. Johnson, Atlanta Office.

ARABOL MFG. CO., THE, 110 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Agent: Cameron McKee, Concord, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. C. Gibson, Griffin, Ga.; W. L. Cobb, Greenville, S. C.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Robert E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Frank O. North, P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1394, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 8 Tindel Ave., Greenville, S. C.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

ASSOCIATED ROBBIN COS., composed of BOWEN-HUNTER ROBBIN CO., East Corinth, Vt.; THE DANA S. COURTNEY CO., Chicago, Mass.; VERMONT SPOOL & ROBBIN CO., Burlington, Vt. Sou. Rep.: The McCleod Companies, which are Atlanta Textile Supply Co., 695 Glen St., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.

BAHNSON CO., THE, Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Reps.: Smith Williams, Winston-Salem Office; S. C. Simmons, 164 Oakland Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. L. Brown, 886 Drewry St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Sevier, 1400 Duncan Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

BARBER-COLMAN CO., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

BARKLEY MACHINE WORKS, Gastonia, N. C. Chas. A. Barkley, president.

BORNE, SCRYMSEK CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Reps.: H. L. Stever, P. O. Box 240, Charlotte, N. C.; W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; J. J. Brown, Henry (Trady) Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

BROWN CO., DAVID, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gasania Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN, 75 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Reps.: John Bothamley, 1008 Williams Mill Road, Atlanta, Ga.; M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO., 302 E. Sixth St., Charlotte, N. C. Fred R. Cochran, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. H. Fortson, 110 Tusten St., Elberton, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. McAnulty and W. E. Strane, Charlotte Office.

CIBA CO., INC., Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City, Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

CLINTON CORN STRUP REFINING CO., Clinton, Iowa, Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO., 17 Battery Place, New York City, Sou. Office: Corn Products Sales Co., Greenville, S. C. Stocks carried at convenient points.

CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: 301 E. Cedar St.; S. B. Alexander, Mgr.

CURTIS & MARBLE MACHINE CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office: Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Walter F. Woodward, Mgr.

DARY RING TRAVELER CO., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 730, Atlanta, Ga.

DIXIE SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. A. M. Ouliet, Mgr.

DRAKE CORPORATION, Norfolk, Va.

DRAPER CORPORATION, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep. E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

DRAPER, E. S., 1523 E. 4th St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: H. B. Bursley, K. A. Simmons and R. A. Wilhelm, Charlotte Office.

DU FONT RAYON CO., 2 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plants: Old Hickory, Tenn.; A. Kunsman, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; W. Shackelford, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 611 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; F. F. Hubach, Dist. Sales Mgr., 609 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouse: 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newman, L. E. Green, H. R. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St., Greenville, S. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. P. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

EATON, PAUL B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

ECLIPSE TEXTILE DEVICES, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

ECONOMY RALER CO., Ann Arbor, Mich. Sou. Rep.: J. Kirk Rowell Co., Atlanta Trust Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

EMMONS LOOM HARNESS CO., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

FAFNIER BEARING CO., THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office & Warehouse, Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: A. G. Laughridge and C. A. Letz, Atlanta Office; S. D. Berg, 321 N. Caswell Road, Charlotte, N. C.; W. S. Shirley, 2705 Williams St., Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Cunningham, P. O. Box 1687, Houston, Tex.

FIDELITY MACHINE CO., 3908 Franklin Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: E. A. Cordin, Philadelphia Office.

FORD CO., J. B., Wyandotte, Mich. Sou. Reps.: J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1147 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1915 Inter-Southern Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; J. B. Ford Sales Co., 1405 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La. Warehouses in all principal Southern cities.

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., Providence, R. I. Southern Franklin Process Co., Greenville, S. C., B. S. Phetteplace, Mgr. Central Franklin Process Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. R. Ewing, Mgr.

GASTONIA BRUSH CO., Gastonia, N. C. C. E. Honeycutt, Mgr.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP., 230 Fifth Ave., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices & Warehouses: Atlanta, Ga., E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va., W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., E. P. Cole, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., L. T. Blaisdel, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex., E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgr.; Oklahoma City, Okla., F. B. Hathaway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices: Birmingham, Ala., R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex., H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn., A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky., E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn., O. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn., J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., I. A. Uhr, Mgr. Sou. Service Shops: Atlanta, Ga., W. J. Seibert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., W. P. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO., Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps.: Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

GILL LEATHER CO., Salem, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, 904 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO., Greensboro, N. C. Geo. A. McPeters, Mgr., Charlotte, N. C., E. J. McPeters, Supt., H. F. Harrill, Rep., Charlotte office.

HALTON'S SONS, THOS., "O" and Clearfield, Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep.: Dennis J. Dunn, P. O. Box 1261, Charlotte, N. C.

HART PRODUCTS CORP., 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C.; Samuel Lehrer, Box 268, Spartanburg, S. C.; W. G. Shull, Box 923, Greenville, S. C.; O. T. Daniel, Textile Supply Co., 30 N. Market St., Dallas, Texas.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC., New York City, Sou. Office: Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. Holt Haywood, Mgr.

H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO., Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Office: Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Cillie Martin, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Thomas Asperden, Fred Wright, Arthur Drabble, Atlanta Office; Fred Dickson, P. O. Box 125, Rockingham, N. C.

HERMAS MACHINE CO., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

HOUGHTON & CO., E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: J. M. Keith, 525 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; Jas. A. Brittain, 1028 Comer Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.; Porter H. Brown, P. O. Box 686, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. J. Waldron and D. O. Wylie, P. O. Box 653, Greensboro, N. C.; R. J. Maxwell, P. O. Box 1241, Greenville, S. C.; P. A. Giersch, 418 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo., for New Orleans, La.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO., Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant: 244 Forsyth St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Terryberry, 20 Embassy, 1612 Harvard St., Washington, D. C.; Guy L. Melchor, Jr., Atlanta Office.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING CO., Newark, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Geo. H. Wooley, Jr., 2001 Selwyn Ave., Charlotte, N. C.

ISELIN-JEFFERSON CO., 328 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: C. F. Burney, 5631 Willis Ave., Dallas, Tex.; E. C. Malones, 1013 Glenn Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

JOHNSON, CHAS. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

KAUMAGRAPH CO., 200 Varick St., New York City, Sou. Offices: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.

KEEVER STARCH CO., Columbus, Ohio. Sou. Office: 1208 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C., Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1363, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

LAVONIA MFG. CO., Lavonia, Ga.

LOCKWOOD-GREENE ENGINEERS, INC., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, V. F.

MANHATTAN RUBBER MFG. DIVISION OF RAYBENSTON-MANHATTAN, INC., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices and Reps.: The Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div., 1108 N. Fifth Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Bernhardt-Seagle Co., Lenoir, N. C.; Power Belting Co., Jackson, Miss.; McGowan-Lyons Hdw. & Supply Co., Mobile, Ala.; Texas Belting Co., Inc., 1504 Lorraine St., Houston, Texas; Harry W. Blair, 2340 Westfield Rd., Charlotte, N. C.

MARSTON CO., JOHN P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: C. H. Ochs, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS, INC., 250 Park Ave., New York City, Sou. Plant, Saltville, Va., E. A. Hults, V.-Pres. Sou. Office: First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Fred C. Tilson, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: E. M. Murray, E. M. Rollins, Jr., J. W. Ivey and B. T. Crayton, Charlotte Office; R. C. Staple, Box 483, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Z. N. Holler, 208 Montgomery St., Decatur, Ga.; J. W. Edmiston, Box 570, Memphis, Tenn.; V. M. Coates, 807 Lake Park, Baton Rouge, La.; T. J. Boyd, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

MAUNY-STEEL CO., 237 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps.: Aubrey Mauney, Burlington, N. C.; Don L. Hurlburt, 611 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

MERROW MACHINE CO., THE, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 563, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

MORTON MACHINE WORKS, Columbus, Ga. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

NATIONAL ANILINE & CHEMICAL CO., INC., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office & Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Willard, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: J. L. White, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blackley, Charlotte Office; J. T. Chase, American Savers Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. E. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 324 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office & Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Charlotte Office; C. D. Taylor, Sou. Agent, Oaffney, S. C.; J. K. Moore, Oaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.; Roy S. Clemmons, 926 W. Peachtree St., Atlanta, Ga.

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Passaic, N. J. Sou. Offices & Warehouses: 228 1/2 N. Forbis St., Greensboro, N. C.; W. M. Hunt, Mgr.; Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; D. S. Moss, Mgr.; Newman, Ga., Tom Taylor, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: H. J. Horne and J. V. Killheffer, Greensboro Office; E. H. Grayson, Gillespie Terrace, Chattanooga, Tenn.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; Lewis W. Thomas, Sou. District Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., New York, N. Y. Sou. Div. Office and Warehouse, Atlanta, Ga. L. W. McCann, Div. Mgr., Atlanta, Ga.; E. Moine, Augusta, Ga.; R. H. Bailey, Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Canny, Greensboro, N. C.; L. H. Oill, New Orleans, La.; W. A. McBride, Richmond, Va.; P. F. Wright, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. C. Leonard, Div. Mgr., St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Mize, Dallas, Tex.; C. A. Ormsby, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. C. Polley, Houston, Tex.; H. J. Steeb, St. Louis, Mo.; G. W. Tennyson, Peoria, Ill.; B. C. Browning, Tulsa, Okla.; R. M. Browning, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Bryan, Oklahoma City, Okla.; C. L. Fischer, St. Louis, Mo.

PARKS-CRAMER CO., Fitchburg, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, Charlotte, N. C. W. B. Hodges, V. Pres.; M. G. Townsend, Sou. Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: W. H. Burnham, O. C. Culpepper and H. B. Rogers, Charlotte Office; J. F. Porter, P. O. Box 1385, Atlanta, Ga.

PERKINS & SON, INC., R. F. Holyoke, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

PLATT'S METALLIC CARD CLOTHING CO., Lexington, N. C. U. S. Agent, P. L. Hill, Box 407, Lexington, N. C. Sou. Reps.: W. F. Stegall, Crumerton, N. C.; R. L. Burkhead, Varner Bldg., Lexington, N. C.

ROCKWEAVE MILLS, LaGrange, Ga. Wm. H. Turner, Jr., V. Pres. and Gen. Mgr., Sou. Reps.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Hamner & Kirby, Gastonia, N. C.; J. M. Tull Rubber & Supply Co., 285 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., 1725 First Ave., Birmingham, Ala.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Nashville Machine & Supply Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Noland Co., Inc., Roanoke, Va.

SACO-LOWELL SHOPS, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot, Charlotte, N. C. Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga. Fred P. Brooks, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C. H. F. Worth, Mgr.

SARGENT'S SONS CORP., C. G., Grantville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Warehouse, Greenville, S. C. Reps.: W. T. Smith, Box 349, Greenville, S. C.; G. H. Jones, Browns, Ala.; I. G. Moore, 301 N. Market St., Dallas, Tex.

SEYDEL-WOOLLEY CO., 748 Rice St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.

SHAMBO SHUTTLE CO., Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep.: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

SIFF-EASTWOOD CORPORATION, Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

SIRRIE & CO., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

SOLVAY SALES CORP., 61 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Reps.: Chas. H. Stone, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Burkhardt-Schlier Chemical Co., 1201 Chestnut St., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Woodward Wight Co., 451 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. A. Sudduth & Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Miller-Lenfesty Supply Co., Tampa, Miami and Jacksonville, Fla.

SONOCO PRODUCTS CO., Hartsville, S. C.

SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO., Charlotte, N. C. Wm. H. Monty, Mgr.

STANLEY WORKS, THE, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. E., Atlanta, Ga. H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C. H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

STEIN, HALL & CO., INC., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

TERRELL MACHINE CO., Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

TEXTILE DEVELOPMENT CO., THE, 1001 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. Sidney S. Paine, Pres. Ga.-Ala. Rep., Robert A. Morgan, Rome, Ga.

TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO., THE, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO., 95 South St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Candler Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: Frederick Jackson and I. E. Wynne, Charlotte Office; J. W. Stribling, Atlanta Office.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Division); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. C. Ragan, P. O. Box 536, High Point, N. C.; E. R. Umbach, P. O. Box 168, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 516, Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Kelly, Jordan Div., Monticello, Ga.

U. S. RING TRAVELER CO., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: Wm. P. Vaughan, Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; O. B. Land, Box 4, Marietta, Ga. Stocks at: Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gaston Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Carolina Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Fulton Mill Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.

VEEDER-ROOT, INC., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Reps.: W. A. Kennedy Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Carolina Specialty Co., 122 Brevard Court, Charlotte, N. C.

VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angier Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

VISCOSE CO., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., H. Wick Rose, Mgr.

VOGEL CO., JOSEPH A., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office: St. Louis, Mo.

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. W. H. Forcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and C. M. Powell, Atlanta Office.

WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.

WICKWIRE-SPENCER STEEL CO., 41 E. 42nd St., New York City, Sou. Rep.: James A. Greer, 60 Rutherford St., Greenville, S. C.

Bemberg Has Fashion Show

New creations by leading Paris couturiers for fall and winter was presented by American Bemberg Corporation at Fashion Shows staged in the Theatre Moderne, fifty-second floor of the Chanin building, 122 East Forty-second street, New York.

The presentation of models was made by Mrs. Louise Huston, director, Educational Service Bureau, who has just returned from Paris, where she reviewed the fall and winter openings. Gowns featured new fabrics of Bemberg and of Bemberg and silk created by manufacturers in this country and abroad. A few selected American creations were also shown.

French couturiers whose models were presented include: Schiaparelli, Vionnet, Lelong, Jane Regny, Lucile Paray, Bruyres, Chanel, Ardanse, Lenief, Charlotte Revyl, Agnes Drecol, Miler Souers, Patou, Phillipe & Gaston, Mirande, Poiret, Hartnell, Lanvin, Callot Souers and Cecile.

Co-operating with American Bemberg Corporation were: deLaigle, hats; Fownes Bros. & Co., leather gloves; Clark Bros., and E. Richard Meinig, fabric gloves; Napier Co., jewelry; Maurice, Chicago, handbags; Daniel Greene, footwear.

Cotton More Durable Than Burlap for Picking Sacks and Sheets

A cotton-picking sack made of cotton lasts 3.6 times as long as a sack made of burlap, and a picking sheet made of cotton is 1.8 times as durable as one made of burlap, according to estimates by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, based upon cotton farmers' reports.

Farmers used about 50,000 bales of cotton in the United States in 1929 in the form of cotton-picking sacks, cotton-picking sheets, and tarpaulins, and the bureau estimates that an additional 33,000 bales of cotton would have been utilized in this way had all the picking sacks and sheets been made of cotton. This suggests one way to increase cotton consumption.

In the Eastern States the average life of a picking sack made of cotton

is 68 days of use, compared with only 20 days for a burlap picking sack.

Corresponding figures for sacks in use in the Western States are 45 days for the cotton sack and 11 days for the burlap sack. This difference in the average life of sacks in the East and West, the bureau explains, is due partly to the practice in the West of using longer picking sacks, which are subjected to the hard wear incident to dragging heavy loads.

Of all the cotton-picking sheets in use in the country, 87 per cent were reported for harvesting cotton in the East and the West is partly because wagons for receiving the seed cotton are used more extensively in the West, the bureau says.

The life of the cotton sheet in the Eastern States was 2.6 seasons, compared with 1.9 seasons for the burlap sheet. In the Western States cotton sheets lasted 3.7 seasons, compared with only 1.7 seasons for burlap sheets.

Farmers in Eastern States used one tarpaulin for each 191 acres of cotton harvested, and farmers in Western States used one tarpaulin for each 101 acres. Here is a possible opportunity to increase cotton consumption through further use of tarpaulins in the East, the bureau points out.

Rumor of Advance On F. F. Hosiery

Rumors of a contemplated advance in price of 25 cents per dozen on several numbers in the line of a good sized manufacturer of women's full fashioned hosiery were current in the New York market this week.

The advance has been contemplated for some time, it is understood, and may be announced in the very near future.

Tour of Research Laboratories This Fall

Textile leaders will be represented in a party of 100 business men and bankers from all parts of the country who will make a tour this fall of research laboratories under the sponsorship of the Division of Engineering and Industrial Research of the National Research Council. The purpose of this being to give the visitors a close-up view of research activities in many industries, both small and large, as an aid in meeting major industrial and financial problems in a period of changing economic conditions.



The Lindale Bible Class, Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Lindale, Ga.

Mill Village Activities

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs—"Aunt Becky."

More Wedding Presents

Yes, more nice wedding presents and we hope to live many years to enjoy them. The old idea that the "deadline" is reached at around 40, and that real living is ended, is all non-sense. In reality, the older the body, the younger and more understanding the spirit is. Through the school of experience we get training for a completely rounded and well balanced life, and learn to enjoy the fruits of endeavor. In fact, one only begins to understand life and how to live, after youth with its frivolities has passed.

So it is with Hamp (my husband) and me; we are getting more joy out of life than we ever dreamed was left; and when together we open up and see what dear friends have sent us as wedding presents, we are thrilled beyond expression. Since last issue of our paper we have received the following:

From the office force of Clark Publishing Company, a beautiful and valuable pitcher.

J. A. Graham, treasurer and manager Ellenboro Mfg. Co., Ellenboro, N. C., gave us a handsome jade, rayon bedspread.

From Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dabbs, Monroe, N. C., a set of lovely silver ice-tea spoons.

Little Pat Dabbs, of Monroe, N. C. (nine years old), a hand-embroidered towel that is truly wonderful work for one so young.

Judge E. Gettys Nunn, York, S. C., a beautiful marriage certificate, for framing.

Alexander Mills, Forest City, N. C., a package of their famous sheets and pillow cases. Compliments of the treasurer, Mr. J. R. Moore, and the superintendent, Mr. S. A. Summey.

From night superintendent, Mr. G. V. Frye, of Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C., a generous supply of beautiful cotton flannel.

From Mr. Paul Palmer, manager Washburn Printing Company, a box of fine engraved visiting cards.

Many thanks to everybody.

"UNCLE HAMP" AND "AUNT BECKY."

An Enjoyable Trip Over Highway 20, With "Uncle Hamp" for Company

If you want real enjoyment, take someone on a trip to the mountains who has never been. If the party happens to a new husband (or wife) so much the better for thrills.

"Uncle Hamp" had never been around textile plants,

but he's soon going to be much in love with my work and my friends, as I am. Our first stop was at

ELLENBORO MANUFACTURING COMPANY

The treasurer and manager, J. A. Graham gave us such a hearty welcome and such sincere congratulations that "Uncle Hamp" began to sit up and take notice, and asked me after we left: "Say, dear, are all the big mill officials glad to see you?—Do they all treat you with such fine courtesy?" And I answered truthfully:

"I do not know of a textile company anywhere in the entire South, where the officials do not seem sincerely glad to have me visit their mills. I have tried to merit the good will of the entire textile industry, both capital and labor, and I wouldn't exchange my friends among the mills for a seat in the White House. For twenty-one years all my time and talent has been directed toward one aim—a friendly understanding and sincere appreciation which will lead to loyal co-operation between employer and employee. Having been for fifteen years or more a weaver, I have the advantage of most writers, and get close to the operatives, as the inexperienced can never do."

But back to Ellenboro: where 56 wide looms run day and night, with more starting up. No women work at night, and nobody under 16 at any time.

Thirty-two Stafford looms, one Craig-Hornbuckle beam-dyeing machine, three No. 90, Universal winders, two sewing machines and a new boiler have been added to the equipment this year, and around 165,000 rayon bedspreads have been sold.

Harry Hope is overseer weaving and L. T. Baston, finisher; T. C. McGraw, night overseer.

FOREST CITY, N. C.—ALEXANDER COTTON MILLS HAVE BALL GAMES AT NIGHT

And what a lovely park they have. When "Uncle Hamp" and I drove out there we noticed tall poles with a lot of something white on top, and wondered if they were some kind of new-fangled martin gourds!

Well! we soon learned that these were lights for night baseball. There are 8, 80-foot poles of forest pine, straight and majestic, each topped with 10, 1500-watt bulbs with aluminum reflectors, making this lovely park as well lighted as if the sun shone.

There is a substantial fence, a grandstand that seats 650. It is 300 feet from striking base to the fence on either side and the ground is perfectly level and well kept.

The Alexander Mill team consists of the following: Lipscomb, shortstop; Frew, first base; Bragg, right field; Miller, left field; Little, center field; Ingle, third base; McKeithan, second base; Shehan, catcher; T. McKeithan, Walker, Collins and Woodall, pitchers.

These boys have won 77 games and lost 14, this season. The park as furnished cost around \$5,000, all of which the team has paid for themselves this year. The mill company has not been asked nor has it helped to finance this project, though heartily in sympathy with it, and backing it with encouragement.

E. L. Cantrell the live-wire overseer of weaving is business manager, and deserves great credit for executive ability.

Maurice Frew is captain of the team. Among their hardest games, have been those played with Marion, and Gastonia. Last week, there was to be an all-colored team, umpire and all, with gate receipts to be divided. That was bound to be interesting.

This team has been ably supported by business men in Forest City, who gave them some very attractive fence advertising.

IN MEMORY

But one thing that will attract the attention of every one on entering this ball park, is a large black-bordered memorial to Austin Price, chief of police, an enthusiastic friend and supporter of the club, who was recently killed while on duty. He had arrested a man who was drinking, who cut and shot him to death. The man was sentenced to 30 years in the penitentiary.

ALEXANDER MILL CHURCHES

One of the wonders of this village is a \$19,000 Baptist church, built and paid for in fourteen months. Every member, except two very young children, contributed to the building fund, and we do not believe this record has ever been duplicated *anywhere*. These people are all "one hundreds per centers." What they do, they do well, let it be at work or play, and they excel in all they undertake.

The Methodist church is also a live-wide-awake church with strong membership and good Sunday school.

The product of the mill is best quality sheets and pillow cases, and happy is the housewife who has a supply of them.

OFFICIAL- AND OVERSEERS

J. R. Moore, secretary and treasurer; S. A. Summey, superintendent; L. R. Champion, carder; L. D. Allen, spinner; E. L. Cantrell, weaver; E. W. Campfield, overseer cloth room; C. C. Hicks, master mechanic.

Night force:—G. T. Hawkins, carder and spinner; M. G. Allen, weaver; C. C. Green, master mechanic.

More about Forest City next week.

Turning the Tide

The public is beginning to buy again. Money is coming back into circulation more freely than for a year and more past. The textile mills are coming back toward normal production. The leather industry is showing a decided improvement. Sales of electric and gas refrigerators are increasing in almost every part of the country. Many of the smaller industrial plants are now running on full time and the larger industries, or many of them, are putting on more help. The steel industry and building construction are still at low ebb and railroads are not carrying their normal volume of freight and passengers, but those are conditions which a general revival in other lines will remedy.

The country is still suffering from overproduction of wheat, cotton and oil, among other things. It seems to us wrong and wasteful, however, to destroy what has already been produced, as is being advocated in some quarters.

It also seems to us unnecessary to resort to anything

like the "dole" system. Nobody in the United States has approached starvation in this crisis except in the regions where the drought of 1930 was at its worst and in one or two "sore spots" in the bituminous coal districts. There may be more who will need help this coming winter because their reserves are exhausted, but there will be more people in position to give help, we believe. And there will be more and more jobs for those who really want to work.

How fast the tide of good times will come in nobody can predict. The country has been suffering almost as much from overprediction as from overproduction, and we are not gifted with the power of prophecy. But we have history to back our belief that the United States of America will come out of this depression, as it has come out of every preceding depression, stronger and more prosperous than ever.—Chattahoochee Valley Times.

Uncle Mose Hears a Communist Speech

I wuz talkin' to de Deakin,
He sed "I wants you all
Not to fail ter hear de speakin'
At de cullud people's Hall.

Dere is a good Kermunist man
Dat speaks at half pas' eight,
Be shore an' hear him, if you can.
Come early, don't be late."

Now dis old head is gittin' white,
I oughter went to bed,
But I went to dat Hall dat night
To hear what dat man sed.

De Deakin riz an' sed, "I's proud,
In my po' humble way,
To interduce to dis here crowd
De speaker of de day."

Dat white man looked at us an' bowed,
Like all whitefolkses do,
An' sed "I's pleased to meet dis crowd
An' make a speech fer you.

"Dere is no use workin' so hard
For dese here lazy whites,
Dere's no use prayin' to de Lord
An' askin' fer yo rights.

"Jes' take the matter in yo hands,
Beginnin' dis nex' Fall,
An' swear dat you won't work dey lands
Unless dey gives you all.

"Dese white folks got you in de lurch,
You nebber will git straight,
As long as dere's one niggah church
Lef' standin' in de State.

"It's jes' like dat man Darrow said,
His words war shorely true,
When you is dead, you shore is dead;
An' dere's no more to you."

I heard dat speech long as I could,
Den reached an' got my hat,
I knowed no man, dat's any good
Would say sich words as dat.

—W. H. Knight in Chattahoochee Valley Times.

CLASSIFIED ADS.

COTTON mill superintendent or manager—open for employment after August 1. Glad to have opportunity for furnishing references or other desired information upon request of interested parties. Address S. C. N., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as overseer cloth room. 15 years as overseer. Can handle either coarse or fine goods. Good references. Address M. L. G., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer Cotton Carding. 22 years experience as overseer carding. Experience on almost all makes of cotton mill machinery. Best references. P. C. S., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as master mechanic. Years of practical experience. Industrious, sober. Good references. Address M. M., care Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Roller Coverer. 20 years experience. Best references. A. U., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

THE RIGHT WAY TO TRAVEL is by train. The safest. Most comfortable. Most reliable. Costs less. Inquire of Ticket Agents regarding greatly reduced fares for short trips.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Classified Rates

Effective April 23, 1931

Set Regular "Want Ad" Style, without border or display lines—4c per word, each insertion.

Minimum charge, \$1.00. Terms—Cash with order.

Set Display Style, with headings in larger type and border—\$3.00 per inch, one insertion.

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GET OUR QUOTATIONS

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on any quality of paper and envelopes to match

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Many Mill Forms Carried in Stock

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 West Fourth St.

Phone 3-2972

Charlotte, N. C.

Textile School to Work With U. S. Laboratory

The Textile School of North Carolina State College has accepted the invitation of the United States Institute for Textile Research, Inc., to become a participating or co-operating laboratory of the United States Institute.

With experimental and research rooms fully equipped with modern testing machines, an accepted form of atmospheric control, and a highly trained faculty who have had practical experience in Southern, Northern and English mills, the Textile School of North Carolina State College probably does more testing and research for the Southern textile industry than any other organization of its kind in the South.

During the past year the faculty and students devoted considerable time to the solution of problems which were sent to them by mills, and a number of times they were called upon by manufacturers to visit their plants and aid in the solution of problems.

Testing Unit For American Enka

American Enka Corporation is establishing a scientific textile testing laboratory in its New York office, it was announced by C. M. Carr, commercial vice-president of the company.

The laboratory is under the direction of J. A. Van Laer, who is also in charge of the fabrics development department of the same company. The laboratory contains the latest forms of precision testing apparatus for making analysis of yarns and for the testing of fabrics made of rayon yarns.

Cone Puts Denims On Basis of 9 1-2 Cents

Cone Export & Commission Co. named prices on denims for the balance of the year on a basis of 9½ cents for 2.20s.

This price is the lowest at which denims have sold since 1908. During that year the goods were available at 9½ cents for a period of 30 days, according to the records of the largest producer. "Based on all costs, manufacturing and everything else," said an executive of the company, "this is the lowest value at which denims have been offered in all the years of my experience."

THE FINER FABRICS

For the production of the finer grades of textiles, the mildness of Wyandotte Textile Alkalies is found exceptionally valuable.

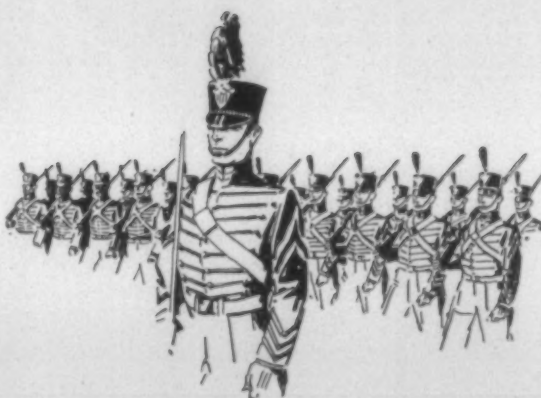
Wyandotte insures thorough cleanliness and preserves all the life, lustre, and elasticity of the fibres.



Order from your Supply Man or write for detailed information.

Wyandotte
Quality and Service
Textile Alkalies

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.



UNIFORMITY

Uniformity in hardness, in size and in smoothness makes DIAMOND FINISH Spinning and Twister Rings the rings of certain satisfaction. Consult us for any type of ring, as well as any type of holder.

Ring Specialists since 1873

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*Improved Equipment
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EAGLE STARCH

has achieved

1—GREATER UNIFORMITY of moisture content and fluidity of paste. While Eagle Starch always has been approved for its uniform quality, the new Eagle Starch is controlled within still narrower limits. Every package is absolutely uniform in moisture and fluidity.

2—REDUCED SEDIMENT or residue. Especially designed equipment has resulted in the elimination of practically all sediment—which means smoother, cleaner size. Try a "creaming" test.

3—ABSENCE OF SOLUBLE SUBSTANCES which have no starch value. By additional washings, soluble impurities have been removed from the new Eagle Starch.

4—CLEANSING OF THE AIR used for drying starch is an innovation. In manufacturing the new Eagle Starch, the finest particles of dust and dirt that are in the air are removed prior to using this air for drying Eagle.

For best results, always be sure that starch is thoroughly "creamed" by stirring with cold water before admitting steam. For further information, please write

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.
17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.



**THEY ELIMINATE
THE JOB THAT
NOBODY WANTS**

Vogel Number Ten-A Seat-Action Closet Combination



CLOSETS in plants and factories should be completely gone over every night, and it's a job nobody wants.

Here's the solution:

Install Vogel Number Ten-A Closets, furnished with hard rubber or composition seats. Then just turn live steam on them as often as you wish. You can't hurt them and it keeps them bright and new-looking.

Catalog sent promptly upon request.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY
Wilmington, Del. St. Louis, Mo.

VOGEL PATENTED **Products**

INSTALLED BY PLUMBERS EVERYWHERE

300-YARD-A-MINUTE WARPER AND CREEL SET NEW RECORD

The new Sipp-Eastwood High Speed Warper and Over-End Cone Creel have achieved instant success. Speed records are being made and broken almost weekly.

Leading manufacturers of fine cotton goods, rayon and silk have been astonished to see warps run at 300 yards a minute with this new Sipp-Eastwood warper and creel.

They have likewise been agreeably surprised at the unusual quality obtainable at such high speeds. Concerns who have woven these warps declared them better than warps made on old-fashioned warpers at speeds of only 80-100 yards a minute.

Most encouraging of all to us is the fact that these manufacturers have indicated their approval of our new warper and creel with a most gratifying volume of orders.

New Record:

1000 yards, 6300 ends of 150 denier, 24 filament lustered rayon yarn were warped and beamed in 2 hours, 20 minutes.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORPORATION



Also Manufacturers of Winders, Re-beamers, Quillers, Folding Machines, Edge Warpers

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Yours for the Asking! this \$1,000,000 Service

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients. This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

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For weighting and finishing all textiles

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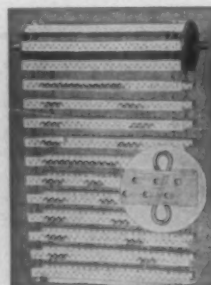
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